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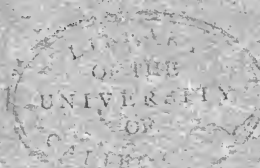
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The First Six Months
of
Prohibition in Arizona

and its

**Effect Upon Industry, Savings and
Municipal Government**

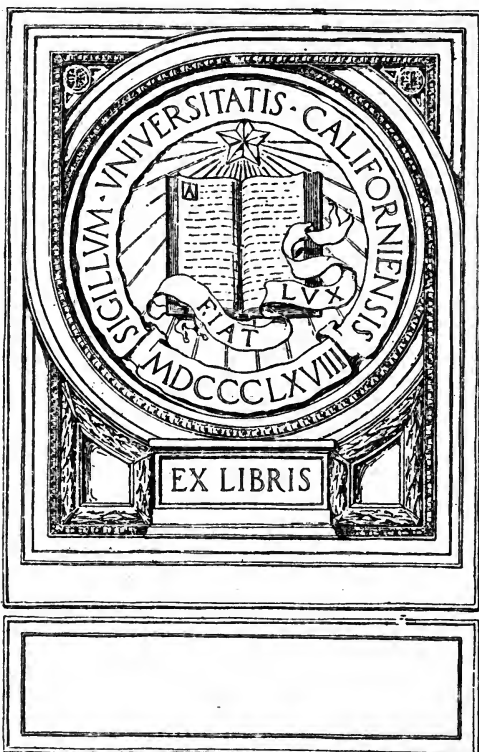
By Thomas K. Marshall
Tucson, Arizona



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ARIZONA PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

The prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the State of Arizona is as follows:

Section 1. Ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor or liquors of whatever kind shall not be manufactured in, or introduced into the State of Arizona under any pretense. Every person who sells, exchanges, gives, barter, or disposes of any ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor of any kind, to any person in the State of Arizona, or who manufactures, or introduces into, or attempts to introduce into the State of Arizona any ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor of any kind, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be imprisoned for not less than ten days nor more than two years, and fined not less than twenty-five dollars and costs nor more than three hundred dollars and costs for each offense; provided, that nothing in this amendment contained shall apply to the manufacture or sale of denatured alcohol.

Section 2. The legislature shall by appropriate legislation provide for the carrying into effect of this amendment.

Section 3. This amendment shall take effect on, and be in force on and after the first day of January, 1915.

It was voted upon November 3, 1914. It went into effect January 1, 1915.

The vote was as follows:

For, 25,887.

Against, 22,743.

Arizona has equal suffrage.

The First Six Months of Prohibition in Arizona

By Thomas K. Marshall
Tucson, Arizona.

In order to ascertain from the records the effect of prohibition in Arizona, I employed Mr. George H. Smalley, an expert engaged in municipal and research work in Arizona, and a member of the statistical firm of Smalley & Badenhausen, of Tucson, to make a complete survey of the state, and the result is submitted herewith.

Through bank deposits, gross postal receipts, the expense of public and private charities, and interviews with merchants over the State, there is shown to have been a serious depression existing in Arizona throughout the year 1914 and extending into 1915. A decided improvement set in immediately following the advent of prohibition, which increased each month, and was very marked during July, August and September. That a period of prosperity has begun there can be no doubt, and that a greater number of people are going to share in it is shown from the great improvement in social conditions over the State.

All but two counties in the State have increased their tax rates in 1915, and this, coming with prohibition, it is necessary to ascertain the proportion of this increase in each county due to prohibition, if any. If any increase was due to prohibition it must come through the public welfare departments—the sheriff's office, the superior and justice courts. I have been able to show from the records that these departments of most of the counties have decreased during the six months' period due to prohibition. All over the state juries have been prompt in convicting violators of the prohibition amendment, and the counties have been reimbursed by

fines, which in most instances more than offset the cost of prosecutions. With hundreds of offenses which were committed in 1914 coming on for trial in 1915, the actual benefit that has come to municipalities does not appear accurately, but based upon the later months affords a better comparison. Notwithstanding this, the results are overwhelming in favor of the beneficial effects of prohibition.

Pinal county had seventeen murders and attempts to kill during the first six months of 1914 and none for the same period of 1915; Cochise county's notorious murder record has fallen off fifty per cent, and many of the outlying county jails have not had an inmate during the 1915 period. Sheriffs and city marshals all over the State are so well pleased with the decreased demands upon them owing to the curtailment of crime that many of them are now outspoken in favor of prohibition. Billy Bayless, city marshal of Flagstaff, declared that he would never again serve as a peace officer in a wet town. The police judge of that city who is paid \$1.00 for each criminal case, finds that he is suddenly cut off from fees due to the great decrease in crime. Phoenix had 1125 less arrests during the 1915 period compared with the corresponding six months. In the lumber camps of northern Arizona the efficiency increased to such an extent that more logs are gotten out by a lesser number of men, and bank accounts have been opened by laborers who never had experienced such thrift before.

EFFICIENCY OF LABOR INCREASES.

The increased efficiency of labor in the mines and smelters is very marked. The Copper Queen, the largest mining and smelting company in Arizona, reports 3 1-4 less loss of time per 1,000 shifts in 1915 than in 1914. The accident ratio of 1914 was 2.6 per 1,000 shifts and for 1915 it is forty-five onehundredths, or less than one-half of one per cent. There are a great many more men employed, too, in 1915, than the prior year. The Old Dominion copper mining and smelting company at Globe does not compile particular data relative to the subject but reports the work of laborers much more regular and the laying off much less since prohibition. The Calumet & Arizona company and the Superior & Pittsburg Copper Company of the Warren district report the number of men who now lay off

the day after pay day as practically negligible. The following is quoted from the report of the Calumet & Arizona company: "We have always had a large number of steady men in our employ. It is the individual cases that stand out most prominently. Many men who were in the habit of laying off for two or three days every month have discontinued this practice since the first of the year, and without a question their efficiency has been increased. It is safe to say that prohibition has had a decidedly good effect, especially as regards labor in this camp."

The Arizona Copper Company, limited, of Clifton, reports as follows: "Our records show that during the eight months from January to August, 1914, the percentage of our employes who reported for work on the day succeeding pay-day was 84 percent; during the same period in the year 1915 the percentage of employes reporting for work was 89 percent, an increase of 5 percent. These figures alone do not, in our opinion, tell the complete story of the increase in efficiency in a mining camp such as ours due to the prohibition law."

All over the state the reports gleaned from interviews with mining employers show similar benefits to efficiency of labor. Banks savings accounts increase nearly \$400,000 the first six months, and the deposits of all banks in the state increased nearly \$3,000,000 up to September of 1915, compared with the preceding period of 1914. There has been a complete recovery from the financial depression of 1914, and it is directly traceable to the thrift of laborers. Arizona's manufacturing industry, the production of copper, and its mining industry, returns nothing to the State except what labor gives, for the product goes out and lessens to that extent the wealth. So if labor is thrifty and more efficient the State becomes greater in wealth, prosperity, efficiency and happiness. A loss of 25 percent in efficiency where there is a possible monthly payroll of several large mines of \$4,000,000.00 means that the State has lost \$1,000,000.00 in actual money. That prohibition has promoted temperance and efficiency there is not a shadow of doubt. It is apparent in every camp in the State to a greater or less extent according to the standard of men employed.

In most camps of the State the greater number of men are sober and industrious, and the illustrations of increased effi-

ciency are applicable only to individual cases in each camp. There is no reflection upon labor as a whole in making such comparisons, but where large groups of men are employed there is always a certain percentage inefficient under liquor conditions. It is such men who have been benefitted by depriving them of liquor.

Delegates of labor unions who visit members each shift of the day were interviewed and they are unanimous in the assertions that laborers are more constant, their homes are better provided, their children fed better and clothed, and the trouble that was formerly of serious import to delegates in finding many of their men missing from work days after pay-day, has completely disappeared. These delegates, known in the unions as walking delegates, perhaps have a better insight into general conditions than anyone else, for they come in daily contact with their men.

Hotel men report very little trouble with help, and contractors all over the State are impressed with the change that has come in labor conditions. Those who have observed living conditions amongst the Mexicans have discovered hundreds of individual cases of marked improvement.

Cattlemen declare that the cowboys do not care any more for carousals in town. Sheepmen, many of them who opposed prohibition, now emphatically commend it as an agency for promoting temperance and increasing efficiency.

An effort was made to secure the food stuffs shipped into the State for the first six months of 1915 compared with 1914, but due to the abnormal financial conditions of 1914, and the improved conditions setting in soon after the first of 1915, such a comparison was found to be unjust. All stocks were reduced and buying curtailed in 1914 due to this depression. Some merchants did but fifty percent of the business of 1913. The depression extended to all lines of trades, and the railways found that the freight receipts had fallen off considerably. When 1915 came and the improvement began to set in, the comparisons month by month with 1914 were soon abandoned because of the abnormal conditions of that year. It must be borne in mind the fact that during 1914 while this depression was on, stocks of liquor were being replenished in the State and there

was no decrease in the number of saloons. A half million dollars of liquor was brought into Arizona that year, which the railroads have now lost, yet the total shipments handled will not allow a just comparison with the first eight months of 1915. In other words, the loss of liquor shipments has been made up by food stuffs. General Freight Agent Hallmark of the Arizona Eastern has found this to be true of his line, and the general improved conditions extend throughout the State.

The increased attendance of boys in the public and private schools of the State is very marked, showing that many boys heretofore compelled to work to help their fathers support the family, are now enjoying the benefits of educational institutions. There has been an increase of about 2,000 in school attendance over the State.

RAPID DECREASE IN CRIME UNDER PROHIBITION.

The following statements are proof of the excellent results of prohibition in Arizona during the six months of 1915. Crime in counties where saloons prevailed in 1914 has fallen off 37.3 percent. In the cities reported in the tables there was a decrease of over 50 per cent. Drunkenness decreased 85 percent, and there were 199 violations of the prohibition amendment in the counties of the State during the period.

This remarkable showing is for the six months immediately following prohibition in Arizona when 444 saloons were stopped from selling liquor but many of them still well stocked and liquor plentiful in the State. The statistics are the cold facts of a statistician. My deductions from the data presented must become the conclusion of every reasonable man and woman in the State—that prohibition has been a wonderful boon to the people of the State.

The moral effect can never be definitely known. You and I have seen many individual cases, but there are thousands of them in the State when there were 2880 less arrests for drunkenness in six months. The statistics merely point an index finger to the great unseen and unknown benefit that has come to the thousands of men, women and children in Arizona.

The great increase shown by many counties in the attend-

ance of boys in schools shows that the fathers are now working and providing for their families who heretofore wasted their money and compelled their boys to work.

A trifle over three mills makes up the loss to counties of revenue deprived them through the elimination of the saloons. Is it worth that pittance? Read the pages following containing the tables of decreased arrests and the lessening of all crimes, and then pass your sober judgment upon the effects of prohibition in Arizona during the brief period of six months.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN COUNTIES.

The following table includes all the counties that were wholly "wet" in 1914, and shows the effect of prohibition during six months of 1915. It also gives the per capita costs of arrests, the saving through decreased arrests for six months, the number of saloons in each county and the revenue from licenses. The number of saloons varied in many counties during the year, and I have taken the number at the close of 1914, just prior to prohibition, when many had gone out of business anticipating the victory for prohibition in Arizona:

County	Commitments 1st six mo.		Per-capita cost arrests	Saving by decreased arrests	Number saloons 1914	Loss saloon revenue 1915
	1914	1915				
Coconino	62	34	\$108.50	\$ 7,272.48	17	\$ 5,100.00
Cochise	149	122	141.15	6,567.73	107	42,762.50
Greenlee	473	159	28.30	4,487.76	55	13,125.00
Gila	138	90	102.20	1,985.20	67	21,100.00
Pinal	138	52	61.30	3,105.00	25	7,500.00
Pima	302	247	12.57	396.00	34	10,200.00
Mohave	90	23	83.47	2,751.84	14	4,200.00
Maricopa	157	201	122.29	1,030.74	31	9,300.00
Yavapai	143	83	93.63	13,895.84	60	18,000.00
Yuma	388	166	21.49	7,681.40	23	6,900.00
Santa Cruz ..	94	161	28.90	1,600.00	11	3,300.00
	<hr/> 2134	<hr/> 1,338		<hr/> \$50,773.98	<hr/> 444	<hr/> \$141,487.50
Decrease		796				
	<hr/> 2,134	<hr/> 2,134				

This shows a decrease in commitments to county jails of 37.3 percent for the six months following prohibition. There are fourteen counties in Arizona, but Graham, Apache and a

portion of Navajo were dry in 1914. Maricopa and Santa Cruz were the only counties which exceeded 1914 in commitments. In Santa Cruz many of the commitments were for United States offenses, and were not segregated as in the other counties. The total saving estimated upon the per capita cost of arrests in the foregoing table is computed for the entire year upon the six months' basis. Wholesale and retail liquor licenses are included in the number of saloons. The statement of arrests shows only those committed to serve sentence.

COMPARISON OF CRIME IN CITIES AND TOWNS IN ARIZONA.

The cities and towns in the State show a greater decrease in offenses than the counties. The following table shows that there was a falling off of a little over 50 percent in arrests for all offenses during the six months of 1915 compared with the same period of 1914. Yuma city arrests were not recorded prior to August, 1914, hence no comparison can be made of that city.

City	Arrests six mo. of		Per capita cost	Saving by decreased arrests	Number saloons	Loss saloon revenue
	1914	1915	arrests	1914	1915	1915
Bisbee	581	164	\$ 8.72	\$ 6,076.00	30	\$ 17,254.00
Douglas	458	229	14.34	7,620.10	15	13,200.00
Prescott	90	44	48.78	17,772.40	26	5,200.00
Florence	33	5	35.45	9,811.20	6	1,200.00
Flagstaff	90	21	22.50	10,543.60	8	1,600.00
Williams	83	50	6.00	1,382.70	8	1,600.00
Tombstone ...	85	7	17.64	11,184.98	6	1,200.00
Tucson	702	661	12.57	8,800.00	28	28,000.00
Phoenix	2,059	995	6.53	11,235.60	30	20,144.00
Globe	612	214	9.65	9,541.56	18	10,000.00
Yuma					16	1,600.00
	<hr/> 4,793	<hr/> 2,390		<hr/> \$85,170.14		<hr/> \$100,998.00
Decrease		2,403				
	<hr/> 4,793	<hr/> 4,793				

Decrease, 50.1%.

The saloons in the foregoing table are included in the total saloons of the counties.

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?

The following compilation of arrests for drunkenness for

the six months' period of 1914 and 1915 shows conditions immediately following prohibition in Arizona when liquor was still plentiful in many quarters. People stocked up with supplies of liquor and there was much boot-legging going on, which was expected. The officers throughout the State are making an effort to stop this sale of liquor and just how successful they have been is shown to a great extent through arrests:

	Arrests for drunkenness		Prohib'tn violations
First six months of:—	1914	1915	1915
Coconino county	3	0	18
Flagstaff city	75	5	—
Cochise county			23
Bisbee	472	98	
Douglas	277	27	
Tombstone	85	7	
Mahove county			6
Kingman	24	1	
Santa Cruz county.....	28	25	51
Nogales	80	70	
Yavapai county	34	6	24
Prescott	26	15	
Yuma county	150	6	9
Pinal county	48	6	2
Florence	21	5	
Pima county	10		
Tucson	345	90	10
Maricopa county			24
Phoenix	1210	85	
Greenlee county	348	47	21
Gila county			11
Globe	165	18	
Decreased drunkenness.....		2890	
	3401	3401	199
Percentage of decrease		84.97	percent

FEDERAL ARRESTS ALSO DECREASE.

The following table shows the arrests made by United States Marshal Joe Dillon in Arizona during the period; also the commitments to the state prison and industrial school, with the decrease for 1915:

	First six months of		Decrease
	1914	1915	
Arrests by U. S. Marshal.....	190	61	129
Commitments to State's prison	143	130	13
Commitments State's Industrial school	39	32	7

DECREASE OF CRIME OF COUNTIES AND CITIES.

The percentage of decreased crime and decreased arrests for counties and cities are as follows:

Eleven counties given in table.....	37.3	for six months
Ten cities given in table.....	50.1	

APPROXIMATE SALES OF LIQUORS IN ARIZONA.

In order to give some idea of the amount of money spent for liquor in Arizona in 1914, the following tables are used as examples:

Total saloons in 11 counties	Possible sales 1914	Aggregate sales
444	\$ 5,000	\$2,220,000.00
444	\$ 8,000	\$3,552,000.00
444	\$10,000	\$4,440,000.00

Where has this money spent for liquors gone to? Look again at the table of banks deposits for six months:

Total increase of deposits from Sept, 12, 1914, to September 2, 1915, 46 State and 13 National Banks in Arizona.....	\$2,931,204.36
--	----------------

Look at the statements of increased efficiency of labor, the increase attendance of boys and girls at school, the better living conditions, and the immediate change for prosperity which set in following the closing of the saloons. The million, two million, or three

million dollars spent for liquor is now being used and not wasted. Prosperity is based altogether upon thrift, and who can say that the people of Arizona are not more thrifty now than they were when saloons prevailed in the State? Every table of statistics proves the economic waste under liquor conditions, and the thrift without saloons.

COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE PRISON.

The commitments to the State prison at Florence for the first six months of 1914 and 1915 are given below:

	1914	1915
January	23	32
February	16	18
March	48	28
April	15	17
May	29	16
June	12	19
	<hr/> 143	<hr/> 130

Of the commitments nine were for murder in 1914 and two in 1915.

Many of the commitments for 1915 were for crimes committed during 1914 when liquor conditions prevailed. All of the January 1915 commitments numbering 32 and practically all of the February commitments were crimes committed in 1914. All of the 1914 commitments, on the other hand, were for crimes committed under open saloon conditions.

With the January and February commitments for 1915 deducted there were 143 commitments in 1914 against 80 in 1915, a difference of 63.

There were a number of commitments in 1915 during the later months given above for crimes committed during 1914, the trials having been delayed for various reasons.

The deduction indicates a decrease of 43 percent for the year in commitments to the State prison.

ARRESTS BY UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

The records of the United States Marshal's office in Phoenix shows the following:

For the first six months:	1914	1915
Arrests for selling liquor to Indians.....	145	36
Illicit distilling of liquor.....	0	0
Total arrests for all offenses.....	190	61

A falling off of two-thirds in total arrests in six months shows how the closing of saloons directly affected crime. This benefit has gone directly to society and is unmeasurable.

COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The following table shows the commitments to the State Industrial School at Fort Grant. The first few months of 1915 represents the culmination of offenses committed in 1914; in fact the entire period of 1915 represents commitments for misguided young lives begun under liquor conditions:

	1914		1915	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
January	1	7	1	9
February	1	4	0	3
March	0	7	1	5
April	3	2	0	1
May	0	3	0	4
June	0	7	1	2
July	0	4	1	4
	—	—	—	—
	5	34	4	28

PROHIBITION AND TAXATION.

The absurdity of the statements frequently made that prohibition increases taxation must be apparent to anyone who reads the tables of decreased crime. Without taking any credit for the decreased cost of county government through the lessening of crime, and assuming that the loss of saloon license reveune is each county's net loss because of prohibition, the following statement shows just how much prohibition would be responsible for increased tax rates of 1915:

	1914	1915
Total tax rates for county purposes of eleven counties.....	\$7.97	\$9.31222
Total increase		1.34222
Average increase 11 counties.....		.122
Total taxable wealth.....	\$395,396,177.14	
Total loss licenses saloons.....	141,487.14	
Tax rate necessary to raise amount lost through licenses.....		.0357
Average for eleven counties.....		.0032
Average increase in tax rates due to other causes than prohibition .....		.1188

In other words, the above statement shows that the increase in tax rates of the eleven counties of \$1.34222 in 1915 will raise \$530,708.65, or \$389,221.51 in excess of the loss of saloon license revenue.

Without any credit to prohibition for decreasing the cost of county government through thirty-seven per cent less crime in six months—or seventy-four per cent at this rate for the year—the proportion that prohibition is charged with for each of the eleven counties is but three and two-tenths mills on each \$100 of valuation of property for taxation in 1915.

But with the saving through decreased crime for the year, the loss of \$141,487.14 of liquor license revenue is more than made up, and this, I contend, will be definitely shown by the records when the year 1915 closes.

HOW POLITICS AFFECTS TAX RATES.

When we take the credit in savings caused by prohibition—which the officials making up county budgets failed to consider at all—we find that the actual charge against prohibition for increased county tax rates is negligible. If we could measure it by the great moral asset that has accrued, every county in the state would be heavily indebted to prohibition.

One of the causes of the increase in county tax rates this year is due to political manipulations. If you will study county

tax rates for years past you will find that they are high in years when no political campaigns are on for county offices, and low the election years. With nearly \$15,000,000 increase in valuations in 1915, county tax rates went up in every county in the state except Apache, Navajo and Greenlee. In the political year of 1914 the county tax rates fell in every county in the state except Mohave, Yavapai and Navajo. This shows plainly the hand of the politician; but how does it affect the 1915 tax rate? When tax rates for county purposes are made arbitrarily low for a purpose, the deficit has to be made up the following year, so in 1915 the counties that resorted to this deception to get votes are compelled to further deceive the people by telling them that prohibition is the cause of the high tax rates of 1915.

If you are not satisfied, and wish further proof, just bear this in mind next fall when tax rates are made up over the State, and the officers are going before the people for their votes upon "economy" platforms.

In the state government the same thing was resorted to. Look at these tax rates:

	(No election)	(Election)	(No election)
	1913	1914	1915
Tax rate (state) .....	.495	.445	.54

An increase of 9½ cents in the state tax rate in 1915, and nearly \$15,000,000.00 increase in valuations. What is the cause? There was a deficit caused by the political rate of 1914 when the state office holders wanted to get back into office on an economy platform. That deficit you taxpayers are making up this year when there is no campaign on—but watch the falling off next year when the election of state officers is on again.

Of course in the state rate, prohibition has no part either in increasing or decreasing it, except as prohibition might decrease or increase the valuations for state taxation. Since there has been an increase of valuations of \$15,000,000.00, any loss of revenue from stocks of liquor through taxation by the state is made up twenty times over, we are not concerned with the state except to claim that prohibition has had a substantial part in increasing valuations all over the state as is shown by the in-

crease in building permits of \$1,000 value and less, which goes to the poor man and shows that he is putting his money into homes now.

There is too much politics and not enough business in the administration of the state and many of the counties. Economy is a fiction and the people are deceived each election year by a decreased tax rate being thrown in their faces—but the inevitable deficit which comes from such political juggling of rates brings the people to their senses when they have forgotten politics, and it is then too late.

AN EXAMPLE OF PROHIBITION'S REDUCTION OF TAX RATES.

The only two counties in Arizona that were totally "dry" in 1913 and continued to be were Apache and Graham. The following statement of the tax rates of those two counties is interesting and very significant of the decided ability of prohibition to reduce taxation:

	1913		1915	
	Valuation subject to taxation	Tax Levy county purposes	Valuation subject to taxation	Tax Levy county purposes
"Dry"				
Apache	\$6,009,995.96	\$1.405	\$ 6,381,427.21	\$1.26
Graham	9,171,759.25	1.445	10,627,678.55	1.16

Apache county's rate dropped from the year 1913 to the year 1915, 14½ cents, while Graham county's rate dropped 28½ cents during that period.

With prohibition in force in all the other counties in the State for three years, based upon the reduction in the cost of public welfare departments of county government for six months of 1915, the reduction in county rates will be even greater than those two counties cited in the foregoing statement.

PROHIBITION AND THE STATE TAX RATE.

The approximate value of liquors in the State last year, prior to the forced sales following the success of the prohibition amendment, was \$700,000. The valuation of stocks of mer-

chandise in all the counties of the State fell off \$580,420, as shown by the 1915 tax rolls of the various counties.

For the purpose of this illustration, we will assume that the loss to the State in valuation for taxation was \$700,000, although stocks of liquor were taxed at from fifty to seventy-five per cent of that value. The loss to the State, then, was \$3,780 upon the 1915 tax rate, of 54 cents on the \$100.

The total valuations in the State, however, increased \$15,000,000 over 1914, which returns \$81,000. The net gain to the State, allowing the full value of the liquor lost to taxation, was \$77,250.

Gila county, in spite of the loss of liquor stocks from taxation, shows a gain of \$310,211 in general merchandise stocks, in which classification liquor is included in each county. The other counties showing gains were Apache, Navajo, Pinal, Santa Cruz and Yuma.

In the larger counties the decrease in general merchandise stocks is attributed directly to adverse industrial conditions of a general nature extending over the east and west which decreased the buying of stocks. Had the same industrial conditions prevailed as last year, the larger stores would not have curtailed their stocks.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA ATTENDANCE INCREASES 56%.

The registration at the University has increased fifty-six per cent over the year 1914. On October 4, 1915, the total number registered was 342, as against 219 registered on this date last year. The figure of last year's registration includes twenty-five preparatory students, which department is not now in operation at the University. Including the preparatory students in last year's registration, and excluding any account of them in this year's compilation, shows an increase of fifty-six per cent in 1915 over 1914; and if account of preparatory students is taken in the 1915 registration, the present increase would be over sixty-seven per cent.

In co-educational schools and colleges the number of girls is usually greater than boys, but in the University of Arizona

the boys predominate to a greater extent than any university in the United States of the co-educational class.

The great increase of attendance in 1915 shows a greater increase of boys than girls, showing the direct effect of prohibition, not only in the greater attraction due to the elimination of the saloons in Tucson, but in a large measure to the prosperity which has extended to many who heretofore compelled their boys to go out and seek work instead of education.

SCHOOLS.

ENROLLMENT IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The following interesting comparison shows the enrollment of pupils in the common schools of the State for two years:

	1914	1915
Apache	894	1,007
Cochise	8,176	8,145 (a)
Coconino	921	990
Gila	3,195	3,624
Graham	2,685	2,660
Greenlee	3,371	2,988
Maricopa	10,298	10,490
Mohave	510	614
Navajo	1,592	1,682
Pima	3,553	3,833
Santa Cruz	1,343	2,050
Pinal	1,872	2,050
Yavapai	2,289	2,440
Yuma	1,337	1,453

(a) Decrease due to Mexican refugees having returned to Mexico with their families. Report shows that Douglas had the greatest decrease where these refugees sojourned.

The total increase for 1915 was nearly 2,000. These figures are for the school year ended June 30th. Throughout the State the enrollment upon the opening of schools in September of this year was considerable more than last year, but these figures for the entire State are not obtainable at this time.

BANKS.

NEARLY \$3,000,000 INCREASE IN BANK DEPOSITS.

That there has been a rapid change for the better in financial conditions in Arizona the first eight months of 1915 is shown by the statement following. For the purpose of showing the depression existing in 1914, the statement deals with financial conditions at the close of 1913, showing the decline during 1914 and the rapid recovery during the first six months of 1915.

Resources of State Banks

Close of 1913	Close of 1914	1st 6 Mos. 1915
\$24,314,275.95	\$23,869,291.36	\$25,013,665.72
No. of banks, 43	No. of banks, 48	No. of banks, 46

That this change has taken place also in national banks in Arizona is shown by the following statement:

Resources of National Banks

Close of 1913	Close of 1914	1st 6-Mos. 1915
\$15,332,106.44	\$15,174,004.83	\$15,767,074.14

In order to ascertain just how this condition has affected laboring men, the savings deposits of each bank in the State carrying such deposits have been compiled in the aggregate as follows:

Call of the State Auditor for		
	Sept. 12, 1914	Sept. 2, 1915
Bisbee	\$ 962,032.01	\$1,128,789.80
Bisbee increase	166,757.79	
	\$1,128,789.80	\$1,128,789.80
Tucson	\$ 319,934.79	\$ 356,592.71
Tucson increase	36,657.92	
	\$ 356,592.71	\$ 356,592.71
Douglas	\$ 249,014.68	\$ 335,060.85
Douglas increase	86,046.17	
	\$ 335,060.85	\$ 335,060.85

Flagstaff	\$ 141,707.29	\$ 176,698.76
Flagstaff increase	34,991.47	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 176,698.76	\$ 176,698.76
Miami	\$ 32,205.98	\$ 42,875.41
Miami increase	10,669.43	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 42,875.41	\$ 42,875.41
Globe	\$ 2,044.70	\$ 19,782.43
Globe increase	17,737.73	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 19,782.43	\$ 19,782.43
Morenci	\$ 2,502.60	\$ 19,097.73
Morenci increase	16,595.13	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 19,097.73	\$ 19,097.73
Phoenix	\$ 443,235.14	\$ 535,614.92
Phoenix Increase	92,379.78	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 535,614.92	\$ 535,614.92

Owing to failure and reorganization, one bank in Phoenix is excluded from above statement.

Snowflake	\$ 6,942.87	\$ 15,397.72
Snowflake increase	8,454.85	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 15,397.72	\$ 15,397.72
Tempe	\$ 2,600.00	\$ 2,900.00
Mesa	11,203.09	11,474.07
Nogales	1,812.46	2,614.56
Lowell	2,414.25	2,511.77
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 18,029.80	\$ 19,500.40
Prescott	\$1,023,540.68	\$1,007,409.00
Winslow	33,495.90	19,646.94
Gila Valley	424,855.69	370,327.50

The last three are the only places showing losses of savings deposits. From an examination of the State Auditor's calls, it is apparent that the Prescott banks included in their returns of savings deposits the total deposits, which, of course, does not allow a comparison of savings deposits for that city. As for Winslow, the savings deposits of one bank were entirely postal savings accounts redeposited by the postoffice in that bank. Owing to the limitation of the amount of such deposits they fluctuate much more than bank savings deposits. The Gila Valley includes four banks affected more or less by the low prices of products, alfalfa hay descending in price from \$13 in 1914 to \$5 in 1915, and other products proportionately.

The total savings deposits in the banks of the State in September for the two years aggregate:

	1914	1915
	\$3,659,542.13	\$4,046,794.17
Increase	387,252.04	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$4,046,794.17	\$4,046,794.17

The statements issued by the State Auditor show only the total deposits in which are included savings accounts. In order to arrive at the above compilation it was necessary to check each bank carrying savings accounts, and this information is authentic as showing the improved conditions throughout the State.

It must be borne in mind that savings deposits are the bank accounts of labor, and the increase of nearly \$400,000 in such deposits is evidence that labor has been greatly benefited by conditions which made saving easier.

There is another feature that should not be overlooked. The two Expositions on the coast this year drew thousands of dollars from savings accounts, and the month of September upon which the comparison is based, was the close of the vacation season and hence the low ebb of savings deposits. Even with the Expositions enticing savings accounts from banks, the showing for 1915 is quite remarkable.

NINE MONTHS' COMPARISON SHOWS RAPID GAIN.

Resources of State Banks

Close of 1913.....	\$24,314,275.95
Close of 1914.....	23,869,291.36
First six months 1915.....	25,013,665.72
First eight months 1915.....	26,138,018.48

Resources National Banks

September 12, 1914.....	\$14,894,291.19
September 2, 1915.....	15,540,867.93

The first eight months of 1915 show a remarkable increase in bank deposits for both state and national banks in Arizona. In order to show the depression of 1914, and which extended into 1915, the following table is interesting. It also shows the increase of deposits which had accrued up to September, 1915:

State Banks

No. Banks	Date of Call	Deposits & Due Banks
43	Jan. 13, 1914.....	\$20,985,033.07
46	June 30, 1914.....	21,844,782.83
48	Dec. 31, 1914.....	19,284,441.69
46	June 23, 1915.....	20,736,185.75
46	Sept. 2, 1915.....	22,057,561.29

National Banks

13	Jan. 13, 1914.....	\$11,923,498.33
13	June 30, 1914.....	12,549,786.31
13	Dec. 31, 1914.....	11,929,200.86
13	June 23, 1915.....	12,271,633.23
13	Sept. 2, 1915.....	12,115,783.19

The total increase of deposits for the state and national banks of Arizona from September 12, 1914, to September 2, 1915, is shown in the following statement:

Deposits and Due Banks			
	Sept. 12, 1914	Sept. 2, 1915	Increase
46 State banks.....	\$19,899,074.09	\$22,057,561.29	\$2,158,487.20
13 Nat'l banks.....	11,343,066.03	12,115,783.19	772,717.16
Total increase			\$2,931,204.36

An increase of nearly \$3,000,000 in deposits and nearly \$400,000 in savings accounts shows the excellent financial condition which began in Arizona following prohibition.

POSTOFFICE RECEIPTS.

SLIGHT GAIN IN POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Phoenix shows the greatest increase in gross postal receipts for the six months of 1915 compared with the same period of 1914, and Douglas is next. The greatest falling off for the period was in Bisbee. The statement showing the gross postal receipts for the following cities was furnished by the auditor of the post office department through the courtesy of Senator Mark Smith:

	January 1 to June 30, 1914	January 1 to June 30, 1915
Phoenix	\$ 58,157.75	\$ 65,003.89
Tucson	27,044.88	26,048.05
Bisbee	19,079.57	16,927.66
Douglas	14,710.27	17,535.24
Prescott	10,987.67	10,761.43
Globe	11,588.42	10,606.79
	<hr/> \$141,568.56	<hr/> \$146,883.06

The postal receipts fluctuate a great deal, and are affected through different channels. The political campaign of 1914 began early and no doubt helped to swell receipts for that year. Douglas was directly affected by the addition of troops, and some of the cities were no doubt losers through the exceptionally large number of vacationists this year.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, shows \$54,647.17 in receipts at the Tucson postoffice against \$50,975.75 for the preceding year. Almost the entire increase was made during July, August and September of 1915, which indicates a gradual increase in business in Tucson.

COUNTY ROADS.

EXPENDITURES FOR COUNTY ROADS.

In order to show the bearing that road construction in the State through the road fund of Arizona has upon industrial conditions and the spirit of improvement animating the different counties, the following figures are presented:

State Road Fund Expenditures for:	1913-14	1914-15
Apache	\$ 3,871.47	\$ 23,712.13
Cochise	95,079.07	65,159.44
Coconino	15,295.88	22,719.38
Gila	18,876.79	49,440.96
Graham	6,079.16	6,453.82
Greenlee	2,602.81	59,691.16
Maricopa	83,773.71	59,691.16
Mohave	14,512.63	13,511.61
Pima	22,563.75	19,096.87
Navajo	6,024.37	4,029.49
Pinal	9,624.56	20,675.02
Santa Cruz	5,182.82	12,919.86
Yavapai	46,705.37	30,906.05
Yuma	7,693.48	57,402.11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$337,885.87	\$445,409.06

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT WORK CONTINUES.

There has been no check in public improvement work this year with the exception of Phoenix. During the first six months of 1914 there was \$173,355.40 expended for paving and other street improvements in Phoenix against but \$9,492.38 the same period of 1915. Owing to a depression caused by low prices of farm products, and the fact that much of the business center of

the city is now paved, street improvement work was practically at a standstill in Phoenix this year.

In Tucson there is greater activity in public improvements than any other city in the State. The bitulithic pavement work in Tucson for 1914 and 1915 is as follows:

	1914
Congress St., completed June 24.....	\$ 63,554.25
Stone Ave., completed Sept. 17.....	40,717.33
Pennington St., completed Dec. 28, 1914.....	23,243.84
	<hr/>
	\$127,515.42
	1915
Toole Ave., completed April 5, 1915.....	32,930.67
Meyer St.	10,000.00
Sixth Ave. district.....	120,000.00
Cement culverts	5,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$168,430.67

In addition to this public improvement work, bonds in the aggregate \$225,000 have been voted. The money is on hand, and many civic improvements will be started. On the whole, Tucson is doing more public improvement work than any city in the State, or, it may be truthfully said as much as all of them combined.

COUNTY AND CITY GOVERNMENT.

The charge is frequently made that prohibition has increased the tax rates throughout the counties and cities of the State by reason of the loss of liquor license revenue. In order to get at the exact amount, if any, that prohibition has caused increased tax rates, we have taken the credits and charged the debits in the statements of some of the counties and cities where rates were increased and it was necessary to analyze the municipal conditions affecting the public welfare departments. The statements show just what portion of the increase, if any, was due to prohibition. Where there has been no increase, or a slight increase, the origin of which is plain not to have been caused by prohibition, this analysis is not made.

In computing the per capita cost per arrest and allowing the total as a credit to prohibition, we feel that this is a credit which cannot be arrived at in any other way. For example, the health department decreased in cost from \$9,493.23 to \$7,159.29, and other departments show decreased cost. Throughout the public service there are decreases which are brought about indirectly through the decreased cost of other public welfare departments and through the elimination of the saloon. The illustration of the health department as given above makes up nearly all of this credit in Coconino County.

COCONINO COUNTY.

	1914	1915	Prohibition	
			Credit	Debit
First 6 months of:				
Tot. cost sheriff's office..\$	6,738.29	\$ 7,074.41		
Increase for year.....				\$ 672.24
Cost superior court.....	2,923.29	2,849.77	147.04	
Decrease for the year.....				
Cost of justice courts.....	4,408.00	3,978.43		
Decrease for the year.....			859.14	
Fines violation prohib.....		935.00	1,870.00	
Decrease justice fines.....				515.70
Com'tm'ts to county jail	62	34		
Drunkenness	3	0		
Violations prohibition		18		
Number of saloons.....	17			
Per capita cost arrests....	108.50			
28 less arrests at \$108.50				
six months			3,038.00	
Second six months.....			3,038.00	
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$8,942.18	6,287.94
Valuations for				
taxation	17,194,369.52			
Valuations for				
taxation		17,306,186.97		
Rate county purposes....	.835	1.11		
Increase due to				
prohibition .....		.00		

The cost of the sheriff's office in the tables used herein is doubled upon the six months' cost, so the receipts from fines are likewise doubled since this expense was augmented the first six months in order to produce such fines.

In the tables following this same method will be pursued, and the justice of this deduction must be apparent to all.

As a matter of fact we are taking all the worst of it upon this basis of deduction, for the reason that the months of July, August and September show a rapid decrease in cost of public

welfare departments greater than the last six months of 1915.

The additional cost of the sheriff's office is due to the employment of two or three extra officers to stop bootlegging which had sprung up in the county. The blind pigs have been entirely eliminated in Coconino County.

The percapita cost per arrest in Coconino County was \$108.50. There were sixty-two arrests for all offenses in 1914 and thirty-four in 1915 for the six months; three for drunkenness in 1914 and none in 1915; and eighteen for violations of the prohibition amendment. Two of these violators of the law were saloon men. The number of deputies remain the same, also the number of justice courts. There were seventeen saloons in the county. The health department cost \$9,493.23 the first six months of 1914 and \$7,159.29 the same period of 1915. For the six months the total receipts show a loss of \$6,493.05, but the expenditures for the same period are less by \$8,819.52. The cause of the increased tax rate, then, is for improvements already under way or contemplated, since the net cost of county government, based on six months, is less. Sheriff W. G. Dickenson is enforcing the prohibition law vigorously and the sentiment of the people is back of him.

The boys attending school numbered 479 in 1914 and 514 in 1915, and the girls 452 against 476. There is an increased attendance at the September opening of schools.

The logging camps are filled with men and the saw mills running at full blast. All saloon buildings are now occupied by other businesses.

CITY OF FLAGSTAFF.

City of Flagstaff:

First six months of:	1914	1915	Prohibition	
			Credit	Debit
Total cost of police department	\$2,026.00	\$1,359.05		
Decreased cost for year on above basis				\$1,333.90
Number of saloons.....	8			
Number of police	3	2		
Total arrests	90	21		
For drunkenness	75	5		
Meals for prisoners	\$ 186.00	\$ 99.05		
Rate per meal .....	.25	.25		

License receipts saloons....	1,600.00			\$1,600.00
Fines	67.00	17.00		
Decrease in fines for year on above basis				100.00
Decreased arrests		69		
Decrease for year on this basis		138		
Per capita cost per arrest, six months	22.50			
138 less arrests for year at \$22.50			3,005.00	
Tax rates .....	.005	.01		
			\$4,338.90	\$1,700.00
Taxable wealth, 1914, \$1,750,000.00.				
Taxable wealth, 1915, \$1,827,000.00.				
Increase due to prohibition, 1915, .00.				

That \$3,005 claimed is due prohibition is shown by the statement of Billy Bayless, marshal of Flagstaff, who said that as high as seven officers were necessary at times during prior years to police the city. The additional police mentioned by Marshal Bayless would cause this much extra cost.

Showing the constant decrease in arrests at Flagstaff, the following is interesting:

	1914	1915
July	36	13
August	80	13

WILLIAMS.

This town at one time had fourteen saloons and was noted far and wide for its ribaldry. When prohibition came there were eight left. The arrests for the first six months of 1914 totaled eighty-three and for the same period of 1915 they were fifty. There have been very few arrests for drunkenness, for Williams is now regarded as one of the cities in the State where it is impossible to get liquor, and Marshal Bobbie Burns has his eye on the only suspicious joint in the town. Those who knew Williams in the early days can scarcely recognize it now without its saloons and drunken men lounging about the streets. The lumber mills and logging camps find much greater efficiency, and the sheepmen have commented favorably upon the effect in lessening their trouble with shearers to practically nothing.

The following statement shows the effect upon the city government:

First six months of:	1914	1915	Prohibition	
			Debit	Credit
Total arrests	83	50		
Fines paid	\$ 395.00	\$ 299.00		
Cost of police dept.	499.55	950.00		
Number police	1	2		
License receipts	2,145.65	1,204.00		
Tax rate .....	.004	.007		
Increase do to prohibition		.0012		
Number of saloons	8			
Saloon license	\$1,600.00		\$1,600.00	
Per cost per arrest.....	6.00			
66 less arrests				\$ 396.00
			<hr/>	
			\$1,600.00	\$ 396.00
Taxable wealth, 1914, \$1,000,000.00.				
Taxable wealth, 1915, \$1,000,000.00.				

COCHISE COUNTY.

This is the largest county in the State, having twenty-five per cent more taxable wealth than the second largest county. There were from 120 to 107 saloons in Cochise county. The record for murders was the greatest of any county in the Southwest. The first six months of 1914 the sheriff wore out an automobile chasing murderers; now several county jails are unoccupied and have not been used since prohibition came. The following statement shows the effect of prohibition upon county affairs:

First six months of:	1914	1915	Prohibition	
			Credit	Debit
Cost sheriff's office.....	\$21,135.74	\$18,351.35		
Decrease for the year.....			\$ 5,568.78	
Cost superior court.....	21,032.23	17,133.15		
Decrease for the year.....			7,798.16	
Cost justice courts	22,839.25	17,926.24		
Decrease for the year			9,826.02	
Number of arrests	149	122		
For violation prohibition.....		23		
Per capita cost	\$ 141.15			
54 less arrests			7,622.10	
Total license receipts.....	44,440.00	1,677.50		
Loss of saloon licenses.....				\$42,762.50
Number justice courts.....	19	23		
Fees earned	970.60	1,204.60		
Increase for the year.....			408.00	
Fines and forfeitures.....	2,762.20	1,149.30		

Loss for the year.....			3,225.80
		<u>\$29,636.88</u>	<u>\$45,989.30</u>
Total debit		<u>\$16,352.42</u>	
		\$45,989.30	\$45,989.30
Tax rate .....	.495	.53	
Increase in tax rate.....		.035	
Increase due to prohibition		.016	
Taxable wealth, 1914, \$ 93,744,872.00.			
Taxable wealth, 1915, \$101,410,685.82.			

Some of the decreased cost of justice courts are as follows:

	Cost of Meals.		Total Cost.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Bisbee precinct	\$318.61	\$ 64.04	\$5,030.12	\$3,022.22
Lowell precinct	368.60	37.76	2,818.85	2,364.56
Douglas precinct	149.78	161.75	4,182.30	2,735.85
Tombstone precinct	7.00		1,057.00	565.55
Benson precinct	26.90	11.40	1,303.05	948.10
Gleeson precinct	45.00	9.00	1,259.15	864.10
Wilcox precinct	157.50	17.70	1,266.85	808.70
Bowie precinct	43.35	42.25	698.65	709.89
Pirtleville precinct	67.50	121.30	1,395.25	923.88
Courtland precinct	47.80		843.55	358.20
St. David precinct			310.00	155.00

The above are the larger justice precincts of the county. The decrease in cost of prison meals for the six months shows the number of inmates to have been much less for the period.

The total commitments to the county jail from January 1 to August 30 for 1914 was 173 and for the same period of 1915 the total was 148. Of the latter thirty-three were for violation of the prohibition amendment. Sheriff Harry Wheeler is enforcing the law vigorously throughout the county. He has the most difficult place of any sheriff in the State, owing to the great size of the county and its long border line. Although his expense is heavy for ferreting out violations of the amendment, his account for deputies shows \$8,560 for 1914 and \$6,040 for 1915. If it were not for the violations of the amendment the sheriff's office would be run at a much less cost. The number of violations are decreasing, due to his vigilance and fearlessness in enforcing the law and the end of the year should show a constant monthly decrease in sheriff's costs.

In Cochise county owing to the great number of outlying justice precincts, a great many arrests are made and the parties never get to the county jail, so the total arrests are misleading in this respect,

and should be taken only as the total commitments to the Tombstone jail.

In Tombstone, where there are over 300 more men working in the mines than were employed the first six months of 1914, the arrests were only seven all told against eighty-five for 1914. On Labor Day the people danced on the cement walks in the main street of the city and there were no disturbances. No arrests were made for any offense that day, and there was no drunkenness. The August record shows no arrests in Tombstone. The city tax rate remains the same as last year.

CITY OF BISBEE.

The following statement shows that there were 417 less arrests in Bisbee the first seven months of 1915 than for the same period of 1914. The statement also shows the great difference in the offense of disturbing the peace, under which drunkenness is docketed, a decrease of 374 for the period.

	Vagrancy.		Disturbing Peace.		Total Arrests		Total Fines.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
January	3	3	81	12	98	23	\$ 640.80	\$ 300.00
February	7	8	62	9	90	29	774.50	235.00
March	1	0	76	3	97	11	590.00	367.50
April	4	0	60	9	78	11	397.10	80.00
May	2	1	76	17	91	23	657.30	128.00
June	1	0	57	20	62	29	273.50	176.50
July	2	1	60	28	65	38	243.50	313.00
	20	13	472	98	581	164	\$3,576.70	\$1,600.00

While there has been a falling off of 417 arrests in seven months in Bisbee, there has been no reduction in the cost of the police department. The number of police remains the same. No doubt there will be a reduction in cost the last five months of the year. The tax rate for 1914 was \$1.80 and for 1915 \$2.20. The total valuations for 1914 were \$5,432,946 and \$5,032,260 for 1915, a loss of about \$400,000. This accounts for over seven per cent of the increase in tax rate. With the elimination of thirty saloons with the consequent loss of revenue of \$17,254, there is also a loss of \$8,800 in valuations, which would require a tax rate of 52 cents. The increased tax rate is

40 cents, of which prohibition is charged with 28 cents and the loss of valuation 12 cents. There was a dropping off of receipts from other sources, the aggregate for the year based on the first six months being \$35,781.68. Of this, saloon revenues comprise but \$17,254.

Bisbee had more saloons than any city of its size in the State, and its percentage of crime was very large. The decided change resulting in the decrease of crime since the saloons have been closed will be reflected materially in the ensuing year's budget, since the fiscal year ended on June 30th. There is a remarkable change in the tone of the city, and there is bound to follow a decrease in cost of city government.

CITY OF DOUGLAS.

There were 229 less arrests in Douglas the first six months of 1915 than for the same period of 1914. Drunkenness, disturbing the peace and fighting, and vagrancy are given in the table below, together with the total arrests for all offenses for the period.

	Total arrests.		Drunk'ns.		Vagrancy.		Dist. Peace.		Fines.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
January	80	43	49	6	15	31	11	1	\$ 127.40	\$112.00
February	84	64	57	10	11	10	12	2	152.00	220.00
March	97	33	59	2	13	7	13	7	129.00	146.00
April	94	29	51	5	11	3	17	0	235.00	140.00
May	59	24	35	2	0	4	17	3	208.50	120.00
June	44	36	26	2	4	0	3	2	201.00	115.00
	458	229	277	27	54	55	73	15	\$1,052.90	\$852.00

There were 250 less arrests for drunkenness during the period, and a loss of but \$200 in fines for all offenses. The cost of meals for prisoners fell from \$479.76 for 1914 to \$212.26 in 1915. The cost of the police department and city court was as follows:

First six months of:		1914	1915
Salaries of police.....	\$5,307.24		\$4,222.85
Expenses of department.....	331.08		208.17
Meals prisoners	479.76		212.26
City court	450.00		661.32
	\$6,568.08		\$5,304.60

A saving of \$1,263.48 is shown in the above table in the cost of the police department for six months. In 1914 there were from eight to sixteen police and special officers, while the record for 1915 is five to seven. There are about 4,000 soldiers stationed at Douglas this year. While a provost-marshal assists the city police, there are a great many arrests of civilians who associate with the rowdy element among the soldiers.

There should be no increase in the city tax rate in spite of the loss of \$13,200 from liquor revenue. There were twelve retail liquor saloons and three wholesalers. The retail saloons paid \$1,000 a year and the wholesalers \$400. Due to the presence of the soldiers the average number of licensed women was fifty-six for the six months of 1915 and thirty-two for the same period of 1914.

The taxable wealth increased over \$200,000 in 1915. The city budget is as follows in the aggregate:

	1914-5	1915-6
Expenditures	\$149,433.81	\$148,376.81
Receipts	98,963.60	97,093.81
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Taxation	\$ 50,470.20	\$ 51,283.00

But \$812.80 additional is necessary to carry on the city, and this is more than made up by the increase in valuations.

The per capita cost of arrests was \$14.34 in 1914, and with 229 less arrests the saving to the city was \$3,283.86 during the six months' period of 1915, or \$6,567.72 for the year at this rate. This is about one-half of the loss from liquor revenue.

As in Bisbee, all of the places formerly occupied by saloons are occupied by other businesses, and the city is flourishing, with no empty buildings and the construction of new buildings going on.

GREENLEE COUNTY.

Greenlee County had forty retail and fifteen wholesale liquor licenses in 1914, and it and Apache are the only counties that have reduced tax rates for county purposes in 1915. The rate in 1914 in Greenlee County was 70½ cents and in 1915 it is 63 cents,

while the taxable wealth has decreased from \$30,923,424.95 to \$28,065,064.30.

That prohibition reduced expenses is shown by the following statement of expenditures through the public service departments of the county for the firsts ix months of 1914-15:

	1914	1915	Decrease for Year
Cost of Sheriff's office.....	\$13,383.98	\$11,166.72	\$ 4,434.52
Cost of superior court.....	9,872.54	7,522.85	4,699.34
Justice courts	6,524.39	6,497.50	53.78
			<hr/>
			\$9,187.64
Saving in decreased arrests and crime			3,937.36
Liquor license receipts.....	13,125.00		\$13,125.00

The county issued \$220,525.00 in bonds which caused an increased levy for interest and redemption of about 7½ cents. For the first six months of 1914 the expenditures were \$329,417.40 and for the same period of 1915 they aggregated \$266,732.24. The receipts were \$87,988.62 for the 1914 period and \$70,169.75 for the 1915 period, which shows a net reduction in the cost of county government for six months of \$44,866.29.

The total fines collected in 1914 were \$3,456.90 and in 1915 they amounted to \$891.30.

The sheriff's deputies were reduced from nine in 1914 to six in 1915, due to prohibition. Billiard licenses increased from thirty-four in 1914 to fifty in 1915. Greenlee county has an excellent record for decreased cost under prohibition.

Greenlee has the distinction of being the only "wet" county that reduced its tax rate for county purposes following the elimination of saloons. With a loss of over \$13,000 in revenue from saloon licenses, the tax rate was reduced 7½ cents, which shows the absurdity of the claims made by some counties that prohibition caused increased taxation. With two-thirds less arrests for all offenses in six months following prohibition, Greenlee County makes the best showing of any county in the State according to the following:

	First Six Months of: 1914	1915
Total arrests	473	159
Total for drunkenness.....	348	47
Arrests for violation of prohibition.....		21
Fines for same.....		\$930.00
Per capita cost arrests.....	\$28.30	
314 less arrests, saving for the year.....		\$17,772.40
Loss of liquor revenue.....		\$13,125.00

GRAHAM COUNTY.

This county was one of the dry counties in 1914, hence there is no value in comparisons showing the effect of prohibition upon the cost of county government. It is significant, however, that its tax rate advanced over 27 cents in 1915 along with other counties in the state, indicating that the general increase in tax rates comes from other causes than loss of revenue from saloons. The taxable wealth of the county increased from \$10,418,813 in 1914 to \$10,627,678.55 in 1915.

The number of civil cases filed during the six months' period was twenty-one for 1914 and 127 for 1915, and the criminal cases fifteen for 1914 and five for 1915.

GILA COUNTY.

This county was second in the state in the number of saloons. There were sixty-six retailers and seven wholesalers in 1914. There was a decrease of sixty-five per cent in crime during the first six months of prohibition, as shown by commitments to the county jail.

Coroner's inquests fell from twenty to nine in six months of 1914 and 1915, showing that killings and accidents had made a wonderful decrease. Commitments to the State industrial school decreased from six to one.

Commitments to the county jail of United States prisoners show a decrease from forty-six for the first six months of 1914 to seventeen for the same period of 1915.

For the first six months of 1915 there were eleven violations of the prohibition amendment, and during September there were twelve convictions in the superior court, the most of the offenders now serving jail sentences. The total fines paid by offenders was \$976.

Under liquor conditions Gila county had more murders than any county in the State except Cochise. The unusual record of Pinal County of seventeen murders and attempts to kill the first six months of 1914, of course, is a record that stands unchallenged by any county in the state for such a brief period; but there have been terms of court in Gila County when a dozen murder cases came on for trial. The most of the murders came directly or indirectly through liquor conditions in the county.

While there has been no decrease in the number of sheriff's deputies, there has been a decrease in the total cost of public welfare departments such as superior court, sheriff and justices of the peace. The cost of the superior court has increased due to additional civil litigation, civil cases docketed for the six months of 1914 being 121 and for the 1915 period they totaled 151. As in most of the counties of the State, the county budget did not allow for any saving through these departments due to prohibition, but that savings have accrued is shown in the 65 per cent decrease in crime in the county in six months. Of the crime prevented by prohibition there might have been one or two murder cases that would have cost \$9,000—the saving based upon per capita cost of arrests. No one knows what the saving has actually been, and the per capita cost basis furnishes the best illustration in this county as well as all others in the state.

The increase in the tax rate for county purposes was \$0.103, and the portion due to prohibition was .0169, with the year's credit of fines upon the six months' basis, and the increased cost of the superior court caused by civil litigation. Eight cents and six mills was due to other sources than prohibition. When the year is finished there is no doubt but that the charge for the increased tax rate will be materially reduced.

Sheriff Frank Haynes is making a determined effort to enforce the prohibition law, and the first six months has shown excellent results, which will be reflected in decreased crime of all offenses for the following six months of the year. Gila and Cochise are the most difficult counties in the State to handle by officers of the law owing to the large number of saloons in 1914 and the great amount of

liquor that still remained after prohibition took effect. Gradually this condition is being improved, and the comparison of the last six months of 1914 and 1915 will surely reveal the results of the determination of officials in those counties to enforce the law.

Due to unusual activity in the mines and smelters, Miami has increased wonderfully in population during the past twelve months, hence the decrease in crime is of all the more importance as a credit to prohibition. A larger number of men are also employed at Globe and other surrounding camps than during the six months of 1914, yet crime has decreased 65 per cent.

The general appearance of both Globe and Miami have improved, and Winkelman, which was always expensive to the public welfare departments of county government, is now a peaceful, law-abiding camp. Prohibition has served best in those places where crime was greatest under saloon conditions, and this is shown in almost every county in the State. Sonora town, Ray and Winkelman are shining examples of the benefit that has come to outlying camps in the State.

Places in Globe and Miami formerly occupied by saloons are about all filled with other businesses, and there is a general improvement that is very noticeable.

Gila County had the greatest increase in stocks of merchandise in 1915 of any county in the state, which shows that an unusual era of prosperity has set in there.

There was an increase in the total taxable wealth of Gila County of about \$6,000,000 in 1915.

The mining companies report an increase in efficiency of labor, and they are well pleased with the results of prohibition in this respect. This efficiency, of course, directly effects trade conditions in the county for the better.

	1914	1915	Prohibition.	
			Debit.	Credit.
Cost sheriff's office.....	\$14,103.65	\$13,400.00		
Decrease for the year.....				\$ 1,407.20
Cost superior court	10,294.00	11,410.00		
Increase for the year.....			\$ 2,232.00	
Cost of justice courts.....	7,628.00	6,630.00		
Decrease for the year.....				1,996.00
No. violations prohibition....		11		
Fines for same		976.00		
Total for the year.....				1,952.00

Commitments jail	138	90	
Decrease six months.....		48	
Per capita cost arrests.....	102.20		
Saving for the year.....			9,811.20
Loss of liquor revenue.....		20,100.00	
No. of sheriff's deputies.....	6	6	
		<u>\$22,332.00</u>	<u>\$15,166.40</u>
Increase due to prohibition..			7,165.60
		<u>\$22,332.00</u>	<u>\$22,332.00</u>
Tax rate .....	.50	.603	
Increase .....		.103	
Increase due to prohibition..		.0169	
Due to other sources.....		.0861	
Taxable wealth, 1914, \$36,276,461.25.			
Taxable wealth, 1915, \$42,251,511.64.			

In the city of Globe there was a remarkable decrease in crime, shown by the following statement from the records of the police department:

	1914	1915
Total arreses	612	214
Arrests for drunkenness.....	165	18
Number of saloons.....	18	0
Number of police and guards.....	5	3

A decrease of 398 arrests for all offenses, and 147 less arrests for drunkenness, shows plainly the evil of the eighteen saloons of 1914. The per capita cost of arrests in 1914 was \$17.00 in Globe, and with 398 less arrests there should be a considerable saving to the city at the close of the year. Dropping two police shows a saving of \$2,400, caused directly by prohibition decreasing crime in the city. This decrease in crime fully makes up the loss of liquor revenue viewed from all the benefit that has come to the city.

The tax rate of Globe for 1914 was .014, with \$4,966,129 valuation. This year the valuation was decreased slightly to \$4,706,047.73, but the tax rate had not been fixed the first week of October as the board of equalization was still in session. Unless there are extraordinary improvements contemplated the rate should not be much higher than last year.

MARICOPA COUNTY.

Maricopa is the only interior county in the State where arrests have not been less the first six months of 1915. A plethora of burglaries, grand larcenies and twenty-four arrests for violating the prohibition amendment, ran the arrests beyond the 1914 record. The following table shows the arrests by months:

	1914	1915
January	14	20
February	21	26
March	25	56
April	22	15
May	31	36
June	8	15
July	23	15
August	23	17
	<hr/> 167	<hr/> 201

In 1915 there were twenty-two arrests for grand larceny and one for this offense in 1914; thirty-one for burglary and one in 1914; nine for robbery and none in 1914, and twenty-four for selling liquor. On the other hand there were forty-nine arrests for misdemeanors in 1914 and but two for this offense in 1915. Unusual industrial conditions throughout the country brought an influx of indigents to the Salt River Valley which is shown in the expenditures for outside relief of \$8,174.20 for the first six months of 1915 and \$5,589.73 for the same period of 1914. The price of alfalfa dropped from the high point in 1914 of \$13 to \$5 in 1915 and all other farm products decreased. Cattle feeding instead of baling the hay was resorted to, throwing many laborers out of employment. The conditions in 1915 were unusual, and with the extraordinary visitation of the army of unemployed from east and west, the public welfare department of the county could hardly be expected to show a different record for crime and indigent expense.

The general improvement in conditions which was apparent throughout the State beginning in March, 1915, did not set in in the Salt River Valley until a month or two later, but since there has been a steady advance which is reflected in business conditions all

over the valley. Phoenix had grown rapidly and had a greater building record for several years than any city in the Southwest. When the depression came, building ceased and many laborers were thrown out of employment, public improvement work was almost completely stopped, and labor felt the blow keenly. The hobo element invaded the valley and burglaries and larcenies kept the sheriff's office busy.

But in the face of the unusual conditions the total cost of the sheriff's office was \$20,444.75 for the six months of 1915 and \$20,423.42 for the same period of 1914, with \$2,223 in fines for twenty-four violations of the prohibition amendment. Although a second judge of the superior court was added, the total cost of the superior courts of the county was reduced from \$27,956.43 the first six months of 1914 to \$21,091.44 for the same period of 1915. There were 292 civil cases filed for the 1914 period and 385 for the 1915 period; and eighty-five criminal cases for 1914 with 124 for the 1915 period. With several additional justice courts the increased expense for the period was \$1,597.

There was an increase in the tax rate for county purposes of 6½ cents. The following statement shows the expense of the public welfare departments of the county government, together with the effect of prohibition upon county affairs in the face of the adverse conditions which existed:

First six months of:	1914	1915	Prohibition.	
			Credit.	Debit.
Cost of sheriff.....	\$20,423.42	\$20,444.75		
Number of deputies.....	9	9		
Violations prohibition		24		
Fines for violations.....		\$ 2,223.00		
Total for the year.....			\$ 4,446.00	
Cost superior courts.....	27,956.43	21,091.44		
Decrease for the year.....			13,729.98	
Number of judges.....	1	2		
Total civil cases docketed...	292	385		
Total criminal cases docket	85	124		
Total juvenile cases docket	41	49		
Cost justice courts.....	8,772.70	10,369.70		
Number justice courts.....	7	10		
Average cost	1,253.24	10,369.70		
Three additional courts.....		3,110.91		
Liquor license revenue	9,375.00			\$ 9,375.00
Number of saloons	27			
Wholesale	4			
Fines and forfeitures.....	1,620.55	596.10		

Loss for the year			2,048.90
Clerk superior court fees	6,550.00	5,923.60	
Decrease for the year.....			1,252.80
Sheriff's fees	2,164.98	2,681.23	
Increase for the year.....			1,032.50
Board U. S. prisoners.....	2,011.85	10,865.95	
Fees justice courts.....	741.55	1,099.05	
Increase for the year.....			715.00
No. boys attending school....	6,982	7,046	
			<hr/>
			\$19,923.48 \$12,676.70
Taxable wealth, 1914, \$76,163,686.79.			
Taxable wealth, 1915, \$73,362,414.88.			
County tax rate .....	.515	.58	
Increase due to prohibition. 0.			

Over \$7,000 less expense for the public service departments of the county government since prohibition shows that prohibition is entitled to a place in the credit column in that county, and that the increase of 6½ cents in the county rate would have been greater had prohibition not stepped in to decrease the cost of the public welfare departments. One murder case of the prior year cost almost what the county lost this year in saloon revenues. The end of this year will show a much greater decrease in crime which is indicated by the last months presented in this report.

PHOENIX MAKES REMARKABLE SHOWING:

Over \$5,000,000 increase in taxable wealth, decrease in tax rate, and about \$20,000 less in cost of city government for six months is the record of Phoenix for the first half of 1915 as compared with the first half of last year.

The record of arrests for drunkenness for the first six months of 1914 perhaps surpasses any city of its size in the United States, and shows how much that city needed the sweeping change caused by prohibition. Here are the figures:

First six months of:	1914	1915
Drunkenness arrests	1,210	85

The per capita cost of arrests of 1914 was \$6.53. With 1,125 less arrests for the six months of 1915 for this offense, there was a decreased cost of \$7,346.25 to the city. This saving is now reflected throughout the public welfare departments of the city.

Estimating the loss of labor to the community, the amount it cost in dollars and cents for each man to get drunk, the consequent charge upon public and private charities, the loss to merchants—placing the average at \$10, and the aggregate cost was \$11,250.

The receipts for licenses for the six months was \$10,702.21, about half the saving shown in the cost of city government for the six months, and not enough to make up the total cost to the community of \$11,250.

An average of nearly seven arrests a day for six months because of drunkenness for the capitol city of Arizona! And prohibition the first six months reduces this to an arrest every two and one-sixth days.

Fifty-seven per cent of the city arrests were for drunkenness in the city of Phoenix during the first half of 1914, while for the same period of 1915 a little less than nine per cent of the total were for this offense.

Where twenty-three policemen and guards were necessary, but seventeen were employed during the 1915 period. Felonies for which arrests were made by the city police fell from seventy-two to sixty.

There were 1,094 less arrests for all offenses in Phoenix during this period of 1915 than the same period of the preceding year. This is a decrease of nearly fifty per cent. Such a record following the abrupt change, with liquor still plentiful in the city in private stocks and homes, points clearly to the success of prohibition.

The city magistrate's dockets show 1,665 criminal cases docketed for the first six months of 1914 and but 475 for the same period of 1915, a decrease of over seventy per cent. How much less in cost and misery does this represent? Who can say that this saving alone does not more than compensate for the liquor revenue now "lost" to the city?

Phoenix presents such a striking example of the benefits of prohibition, that it is useless to go farther into municipal affairs. However, owing to the direct effect upon municipal expense of the liquor traffic which has been misrepresented and misunderstood, we have not contented ourselves with giving the direct benefits of prohibition through the cost of courts

and police, but have branched out to show the general benefits which have accrued.

The following statement is for the first six months of 1914 and the same period for 1915, and shows a healthful condition existing now in Phoenix city government:

First six months of:	1914	1915
Expenses operation and maintenance...	\$131,349.47	\$126,254.29
Outlays from revenue.....	51,001.72	37,933.64
Outlays from funds created by debt liability	32,429.82	5,113.80
Tot'l receipts from revenue, all sources	285,941.72	185,609.17
Total receipts from liquor licenses.....	10,941.72	None
Total receipts from bond issues.....	154,568.69	None
Tax rate for period covered.....	.88	1.00
Total assessed valuation, 1914, \$24,301,326; base 90%.		
Total assessed valuation, 1915, \$29,367,774; base, actual value.		

The tax rate for the last six months of 1915 was cut to 85 cents, based, of course, upon reductions in the cost of local government for the first six months of 1915. Owing to the fiscal year beginning on July 1st and ending on June 30th, Phoenix has two tax rates within the year.

The above statement shows that receipts from all sources excluding bond issues were over \$54,000 more for the 1915 period than the 1914, notwithstanding the loss of over \$10,000 of liquor revenue. It also shows that the actual cost of city government was reduced from \$182,351.19 to \$164,288.08 during this period, a saving of over \$18,000.

We have noted an increase of \$5,000,000 in taxable wealth for the 6 months. It will be seen that the above statement shows that the 1914 assessment was about ten per cent below actual value, while the 1915 assessment was based on actual value, therefore the actual increase in valuations was \$2,636,313 for the six months—a showing that does not uphold in the slightest the contention that Phoenix has not progressed. On the contrary, it shows a remarkable growth in the face of unusual industrial conditions which vitally affected the markets for almost every commodity produced in the Salt River Valley.

MOHAVE COUNTY.

This county also administers the town of Kingman and the mining camps of the county. Public improvements in Kingman are responsible for an increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents in the county tax rate. A handsome new court house, the finest in the State, also contributed towards the increased cost of county government, together with the loss of \$314,779.37 in taxable wealth due to a readjustment of valuations, which cost the county about \$3,000 in revenue.

There were sixty-seven less arrests in Mohave county the first six months of 1915 compared with the same period of the preceding year. There were twelve saloons and two wholesale houses in the county. The per capita cost per arrest was \$83.47 and with sixty-seven less arrests the credit amounts to \$5,592.49, more than the loss of revenue from liquor. It is not necessary, therefore to analyze this county to get at the proportion that prohibition is charged with in the increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents in the county tax rate for it is evident that the loss of liquor revenue is completely made up. Sheriff J. C. Lane is patrolling the northern border of the county to prevent the introduction of liquor, which requires the services of one and two deputies. There has been no decrease, therefore, in the number of deputies, the number remaining at five for last year and this. Notwithstanding the extra expense, the sheriff's office for the six months' period cost but \$392.20 more than the last year's first six months. The superior court cost \$4,337.75 in 1914 and \$3,852.50 in 1915 for the first six months. There were five justice courts in 1914 and eight in 1915, and owing to the fact that fees were allowed in 1914 and salaries paid in 1915, there is considerable difference in the cost of justice courts. Meals for prisoners was \$1,028.65 in 1914 and \$875.10 in 1915.

There have been six violations of the prohibition law, and \$225 paid in fines. The total fines have increased for the six months' period, and the total receipts from all sources increased from \$23,662.06 to \$25,626.77 for the six months' period, the total disbursements falling off from \$137,737.91 to \$120,666.57. At this rate there does not seem to be any reason for an increased tax rate except for contemplated public improvements.

The boys attending school in 1914 numbered 255 and in 1915 326, and the girls 255 against 288, showing the uniform increase in boys throughout the state.

All of the buildings formerly occupied by saloons are in use for other purposes, and the improvement in the general appearance of Kingman is very noticeable.

At Oatman the miners are putting their earnings into the stock of a mine in which they are employed.

PIMA COUNTY.

Because the tax rate was 20 cents higher this year in Pima County, prohibition was charged with the entire amount, by some who knew better and others who did not take the time to reason it out.

An increase of 20 cents in the rate brings \$52,015.50 in revenue, and the loss of liquor licenses was \$11,500—according to the county budget—a difference of \$40,515. The 1915-16 budget shows \$5,000 as estimated receipts from lodging and feeding government prisoners, and the 1914-15 budget shows the same amount, so there has been no loss from that source. There was a refund of \$4,300 to saloon men for unexpired licenses, but that cannot be considered for it was received in 1914 and used for county purposes of that year, reducing to that extent the cost of 1914 county government. If it was not spent at all, which should be the case, then there was also no loss. At any rate it cannot be charged against 1915-16, hence it does not belong in the analysis. The budget of 1914-15 counted on that amount, and it belongs to that year altogether.

The tax rate necessary to raise the \$11,500 claimed in the budget to be the loss of saloon revenue, was 4.4 cents. So 15.6 cents of the increased tax rate for the county was for other "losses" to the taxpayers. Just what some of these items are will be given in detail in this report.

But what we are particularly interested in is this alleged loss of \$11,500 of saloon licenses. Can it be possible that prohibition, with the tables I have presented showing decrease in county crime, have no power in Pima County to reduce the cost of the public welfare departments during the entire year of 1915? Is it not barely possible that the budget-makers did not take into consideration the whole year? For the purpose of illustration, I will accept the loss as \$11,500, take the credits prohibition is entitled to and the result appears as follows:

	Debit Prohibition	Credit Prohibition
Loss of saloon revenue.....	\$11,500.00	
Fines for violation prohibition amendment...		\$2,175.00
Decreased cost of justice courts for the year		246.00
Increase of justice fines for the year.....		614.42
Fifty-five less arrests for six months at \$35.90, for the year at this rate.....		3,949.00
One less deputy in sheriff's office, 9 months		1,125.00
	<hr/> \$11,500.00	<hr/> \$8,109.42

This leaves but \$3,390.58 as the charge against prohibition, or a tax rates of 1.3 cents. With a special effort to suppress bootlegging, who knows but that this amount will be wiped out in fines before the year ends, leaving no charge against prohibition?

The Moore-Fenter criminal case cost the county \$3,728.60, and the sheriff's office had extraordinary expenses for several months of 1915, but the latter months do not show any such expense. If the budget was made up on the basis of the first few months' expense as regards the sheriff's office, there will be a saving before the year ends that will make the budget estimate for sheriff's expense unwarranted.

So prohibition, from the mere standpoint of cost will be negligible before the year ends. And who can count the benefits? Who knows what fifty-five less arrests in six months means in decreased crime and misery? One criminal case might have been prevented that would have cost thousands of dollars to taxpayers.

We are particularly interested in the Pima County budget since the statement was published when the clerk of the board of supervisors gave out the tax rate for this year that the increase in the county rate was caused by prohibition.

Let us see, by analyzing the county budget, upon which an increase of 19½ cents was made, just how prohibition enters into the equation. We will take the budget of 1914, upon which the rate for that year was made, and the budget of 1915, upon which the increase of 19½ cents in the rate was brought about, and analyze the relation of the items of increase to the loss of revenue from saloons

and account for such items as are properly chargeable to prohibition. If you have the county budget published in the Arizona Star July 28, 1915, you will find the estimated cost of county government itemized, and the following statement takes only those items where increases occur in order that the reader may decide for himself whether the increase was caused by prohibition or not:

	Increase
Expressage, freight and postage.....	\$ 100.00
Printing, books and stationery.....	300.00
County fair fund.....	5,000.00
Janitor and nightwatchman.....	180.00
Telephones	300.00
Insurance	425.00
Indigent sick in hospital.....	2,500.00
Physician for outside sick.....	300.00
Provisions for indigents.....	2,100.00
Transportation for indigents.....	200.00
Sheriff's expense	5,000.00
Assistant County Attorney.....	1,200.00
Expense in criminal cases.....	2,750.00
Expense in civil cases.....	250.00
Fees and mileage jurors.....	1,500.00
Tucson justice's clerk.....	1,080.00
Roads	10,000.00
<hr/>	
Total increases	\$33,185.00

What items above can be charged to prohibition? Were there any more express charges? Were more books required? Is the county fair the result of prohibition with its \$5,000 expense to taxpayers? With seventy-six less arrests for the first seven months of 1915 than the same period of the preceding year, is prohibition responsible for the increase of the wages of the night watchman and janitor? With but ten arrests for violation of the prohibition amendment during the first seven months it is in operation, all of them made within a mile of the sheriff's office, is the \$300 increase in telephones to be charged against prohibition? What has prohibition to do with the increase of insurance? The indigent sick in the

hospital, \$2,500 increase—did anyone go to the hospital because he did not get liquor? To be sure there were many “outside sick,” and many inside sick, but how can prohibition be charged with this \$300 increase? And provisions and transportation for indigents—turn to the table of indigents and vagrants in this report and observe the army that swarmed through Tucson during the winter months of 1915. The police records indicate the vagrants, the down-and-outs; the county provision list reveals those worthy of assistance. If prohibition caused this extraordinary expense, why did the expense cease when this army of unemployed passed on their journey east to west? We have prohibition today, yet all this extraordinary expense of the first three or four months of 1915 has ceased and normal condition again prevail.

We now get down to the sheriff's expense, the courts and county attorney—the public welfare department of county government. The first item is \$5,000 increase for the sheriff's office. Let us go into this item carefully. The sheriff's office cost \$10,845.39 for the first six months of 1914 and \$13,251.22 for the same period of 1915, an increase of \$2,405.83. If this expense should keep up at this rate the increase in the estimate for 1915 is justifiable. But the question that concerns us is: How much of this additional expense comes from prohibition? Only ten arrests have been made, all within a stone's throw of the county courthouse, and \$2,175 in fines have been paid by these offenders. The total of these arrests did not cost anything extra, and the only expense is the boarding of two offenders which would amount to \$200 if they had served out their terms. There were a couple of special detectives employed secretly. Their total expense was less than \$500.

The increase for courts was \$4,500 in the above table of increases. The total cost of the superior court was \$7,035.60 the first six months of 1914 and \$8,746.86 for the same period of 1915, an increase of \$1,711.26. Certainly the Moore-Fenter case was unusual, and cost a great deal of money, the total cost of this case being \$3,728.60. Of this total the superior court and district attorney's assistant cost \$3,162.60 for the grand jury investigation and trial of this case. The superior court alone is charged with \$1,962 for this case. Subtract this amount from the \$8,746.86 cost of the superior court for the first six months of 1915 and we find

the cost to have been \$6,784.26, or \$251.34 less than the first six months of the preceding year.

So, with these facts before you, was it prohibition or the unusual Moore-Fenter case that is responsible for the increase cost of courts?

Regarding the item for a clerk for the Tucson justice, this accrued before prohibition. There were twenty-eight less criminal cases docketed in that particular court during the first six months of 1915 than the prior six months, and every case for violation of prohibition arising in that court and disposed of has its cost many times offset by fines. Would there have been twenty-eight less criminal cases docketed in the justice court of Tucson precinct if we did not have prohibition during that period? All of the tables of arrests presented in this report answer this most emphatically in the negative.

Let us charge prohibition with \$1,000 of the increase cost of the sheriff's office and courts. Now let us see where this charge is offset. In 1914 it cost \$35.90 for each arrest made by the sheriff's office—this, of course, being the pro rata cost. The records of prior years show an unfailing per capita increase in arrests each year until prohibition came January 1, 1915. Then the converse came in the tables. For the six months of 1915 there were fifty-five less arrests than for the same period of 1914. It is reasonable to conclude that the yearly increase per capita of population would have gone on uninterrupted had not prohibition interfered. Then there would have been at least fifty-five to add to the number of arrests for the six months' 1915 period. This additional fifty-five, at the 1914 cost per arrest, would have meant an added expense to the county of \$1,974.50 for the six months' period or \$3,949.00 for the year.

Prohibition, therefore, in the final analysis, taking even the lowest cost of arrests, cost the county \$1,000 (without taking credit for fines paid) and saved \$1,974.50 for the six months.

It is apparent that prohibition has decreased rather than increased the cost of Pima County government so far as expenditures are concerned.

Now let us look into the estimated receipts in the budget. Here we find:

	1914	1915
License collections	\$12,000.00	\$500.00

The loss, then, for 1915 is to be \$11,500.00 because of the closing of the saloons in Pima County. From this amount we take \$1,974.50 and we have a net charge against prohibition of \$9,525.00.

But upon analysis of the county budget we find another loss to the taxpayers that more than makes up the charge against prohibition.

There was \$14,220.00 of receipts left out of the county budget, or \$4,679.00 in excess of the loss charged to prohibition. Leaving out these receipts caused an increase in the tax rate of 5½ cents. Budgets are supposed to be made up on the actual receipts of the year up to six months and then one-half added. If this method had been followed the taxpayers would have gained over \$14,000 and the loss charged to prohibition made up completely with over \$4,000 to spare.

The table given below shows the estimate of receipts as given in the county budget, and which vitally affected the amount of the tax rate. It also shows those receipts omitted entirely from the budget, also the actual receipts for the six months of 1915 upon which the estimates in the budget should have been based, and the receipts for the year upon that basis. This is a vital point, for whatever amount the receipts from outside sources are arbitrarily lessened, the greater corresponding taxes will be. Any student of municipal government knows this to be true. The table following shows where the omissions occur:

Department	Estimate in County Budget	Actual Receipts 1st 6 Mos.	Probable Receipts for Year
Recorder fees	\$ 6,500.00	\$3,252.60	\$ 6,500.00
Bank interest	1,500.00	2,247.73	4,000.00
Licenses	500.00	360.00	720.00
Meals, U. S.	5,000.00	2,336.25	5,000.00
Clerk court	6,000.00	2,558.22	5,500.00
Forest Res. R.	1,000.00		1,000.00
Back tax interest.....	500.00	1,462.07	2,000.00
Fines and forfeitures.....	1,000.00	2,483.92	3,000.00

Assessor's school tax.....	5,000.00	2,882.50	5,000.00
Assessor's personal property.....	None	4,288.70	5,500.00
Assessor's road tax.....	None	372.00	500.00
Treasurer's school tax.....	None	235.00	500.00
Sheriff's civil fees.....	None	1,319.62	2,000.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$27,000.00		\$41,220.00
Estimates omitted from budget...	14,220.00		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$41,220.00		\$41,220.00

ENFORCEMENT OF THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

There have not been the number of prosecutions for violation of the prohibition amendment that the people generally expected would follow. Whether this is due to a disposition on the part of the people to abide by the law, or whether violations are secretly practiced and the officers are unable to apprehend the offenders, remains an open question. It is a fact that an intoxicated person appearing in public is now immediately picked up and taken to the police station, while hundreds of drunken men escaped arrest under old conditions. Either they were ordered to go home, or they remained in the saloons and were undisturbed, and only those who were "down and out" or otherwise offensive, were arrested. So the police records of the prior year would show larger total monthly arrests if the vigilance of today had been exercised by officers.

The total number of arrests by the sheriff of Pima county was 356 for the first seven months of 1914 and 280 for the same period of 1915. None of those for the 1915 period were for drunkenness. There were a large number of arrests for cattle rustling the first few months of 1915, and about forty arrests were made during the county fair of suspects who were subsequently released by the sheriff. The first few months of this year the sheriff had four deputies, but the force has been reduced to three. Illustrating the constant decrease of crime, the following table is interesting. The statement shows a steady decrease of arrests with the exception of the March arrests, over half of which were misdemeanors having no connection with the sale of liquor:

Arrests Made by the Pima County Sheriff.

	1914	1915
January	57	36
February	59	36
March	44	80 (a)
April	40 (b)	34
May	55	36
June	47	25 (c)
July	54	33
	356	280

(a) County fair caused influx of pickpockets and petty thieves.

(b) Three of this number arrested for insanity.

(c) Two of this number arrested for insanity.

There has been an increase in the cost of meals furnished prisoners in the county jail due to the price per meal having been raised from 15 cents to 20 cents. The six months of 1914 cost \$2,290.67, while the same period of this year cost \$3,008.05.

The following table shows the effect upon justice courts in Pima County, the data given below having been taken from the records of Justice O. C. Comstock's court in Tucson. The justices outside of Tucson do practically no court work.

Fines		Civil Fees	
1914	1915	1914	1915
\$572.20	\$518.40	\$369.65	\$567.36
No. Criminal Cases		No. Civil Cases	
1914	1915	1914	1915
287	259	42	45

The total cost of justice courts in Pima County fell off during the first six months of 1915, the cost for this period being \$2,853.50, and \$2,976.60 for the same period of the preceding year. A number of justices and constables were added to the payroll in Pima County, too, during the first six months of 1915.

The total receipts from fines and forfeitures for the period amounted to \$884.15 for 1914, and \$1,241.36 for 1915, showing again that the loss from fines which was supposed to follow prohibition has not materialized.

The cost of the juvenile court was several hundred dollars less for the period.

The total number of divorce cases filed in the superior court of Pima County was twenty-six during the six months' period of 1914 and twenty during the same period for 1915. There were 107 civil cases filed in the superior court for all causes in 1914 and but eighty-two in 1915 for the period mentioned.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND AUTOS INCREASE.

Almost half of the loss of valuation for taxation of liquor stocks is made up by household furniture this year. The increase amounts to \$23,515, and the loss of stocks of liquors was \$50,000. This comparison is significant not only in its relation to prohibition, but it shows that money put into furniture alone will in another year make up the total loss of liquor taxation.

There have been more automobiles purchased in Pima County the first six months of this year than for any similar period of months in the history of the county.

The increase in furniture for household purposes, and automobiles in Pima County aggregates \$44,955, a trifle less than the loss of liquor valuations for taxation.

VALUATIONS OF REAL ESTATE.

Because of the installation of the Somer's system of assessing real estate in Pima County in 1914, the valuations arrived at that year were left standing as the valuations for this year, with changes here and there in individual cases. Next year a revaluation of all real estate in the county will be made, and comparison can then be made with the last valuation. That there will be a great increase no one can doubt who has kept track of improvements made.

The increased valuations alone will provide enough to make up the so-called loss of revenue from liquor licenses.

MORE BOYS ATTENDING SCHOOL.

There were 204 more boys attending school in Pima County this year than last and 175 more girls. The census of school children shows that all children of school age are attending either the public or private schools in the county.

Four school districts began in July of this year to prepare for the erection of handsome school buildings, and improvements are contemplated by other districts. The attendance of a number of district schools near Tucson is expected to double this fall owing to an influx of settlers attracted by conditions here, among which prohibition occupies an important place in their favorable consideration of this locality.

Three additional districts have been created since last year, and the school attendance throughout the county will be greater this year than ever before.

LUXURIES INCREASE RAPIDLY.

For every forty residents of Pima County there was one automobile on June 1st, 1915, while the same date of the preceding year there was one automobile for every fifty-two. In other words there were 129 more automobiles in Pima County on June 1st of this year than in 1914 at the same date. At the rate sales are being made during the last six months of this year there will be almost double the number of automobiles in Pima County than there were last year.

This means not only more pleasure for those who enjoy autos, but it means that industry is receiving an impetus from a new source which is of substantial benefit to the community. The total number of mechanics employed is increasing as autos increase, the aggregate payrolls become larger, supply houses increase their sales and employ more help, and altogether the community is benefited in many ways.

Owing to a uniform reduction in the price of cars, the Pima County assessor reduced the average value from \$610 to \$500, so the total valuations for taxation was only \$251,780 in 1915 against \$230,300 in 1914. Had the 1914 average of \$610 been used in 1915 the total valuation would have been \$309,270.

TUCSON CITY GOVERNMENT COST DECREASES.

The second statement presented herewith shows how the cost of Tucson city government has decreased in six months. The relation of prohibition to this decreased cost appears in the public welfare branches of city government. Receipts have increased during the six months to such an extent that all but \$13,000 of the \$28,350 loss of revenue from saloon licenses is made up. There has been a saving of more than \$6,000 from decreased drunkenness alone, which leaves but \$7,000 of this loss of revenue from licenses to account for. This amount will be absorbed before the year's end in increased efficiency of labor, improved health and sanitary conditions because of better living conditions among the laborers, better moral conditions, and an improved tone reflected throughout the life of the city.

If we had received the liquor licenses this year and saloons were run as before, we would not have had the improved conditions that began immediately after the first of the year. Consequently we would have had the revenue from licenses together with all the yearly increase in cost throughout the public welfare departments of the city.

The following statement shows that \$14,683.42 has been saved in the cost of Tucson government during the first six months of prohibition. This means about \$30,000 for the year, or more than the receipts of last year from liquor licenses. So the city tax rate is not effected by prohibition except to the credit of prohibition in helping to bring about better conditions. First let us give an example of this. In the table below we deduct the extraordinary expenses for the six months' period as though they had not occurred, add one-half for the balance of the year, take the estimated receipts for the entire year, and we get a concrete example of how the cost of the city government has been reduced despite the loss of \$28,350.00 from whole-sale and retail liquor licenses. The statements follow:

1914.	
Net cost of city	\$205,196.34
Estimated receipts, including \$28,350.00 in liquor licenses	138,864.03
Raise by taxation	66,332.31
Tax rate .....	.442

1915.

Net cost of city	\$175,829.50
Estimated receipts, less \$28,350 from saloons	106,000.00
<hr/>	
Raise by taxation	69,829.50
Tax rate .....	.465

The difference in the tax rate is 2.3c notwithstanding the loss of revenue from liquor licenses. Upon the normal increase of 10 per cent in the cost of the city the 1915 tax rate would be expected to reach an additional 4.46c, so this completely absorbs the difference of 2.3c. Upon this analysis, rather than a loss there was a gain to the city.

SAVING OF OVER \$14,000 IN SIX MONTHS

The following statement illustrates the decreased cost of city government, which means a saving of \$30,000 for the year:

	Expenditures	
	1914	1915
January	\$ 17,406.22	\$ 17,899.51
February	21,813.98	25,301.11
March	19,094.23	19,021.83
April	15,611.31	18,336.91
May	16,659.10	22,263.14
June	33,773.40	39,220.25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$124,358.24	\$142,042.75

Extraordinary expenditures for first six months:

	1914	1915
Epidemic of smallpox	\$ 2,142.75	\$ 1,900.00
Old Pueblo Band.....	225.00	
Excess sewer pipe	2,688.02	
Armory building	4,500.00	
Carnegie library furnace, etc.....	450.00	

J. R. Dunseath, land damage.....	485.85	
Water for schools.....	535.10	
Water for sewers.....	1,158.30	
Interest water improvement bonds		
6 months, 1914-15.....		8,250.00
New boiler and smokestack.....		2,500.00
Repairs De Laval pump.....		1,250.00
Ornamental lighting system.....	9,575.05	4,300.00
Four concrete culverts.....		5,200.00
River control		2,000.00
Flood damage, etc.....		6,500.00
Improvements at Plant No. 1.....		1,650.00
Extension Scott St. pipe line.....		2,250.00
Expenses incident to flood.....		3,700.00
N. Side grading, Toole Av. paving		8,228.00
Real estate purchase.....		6,400.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 21,760.07	\$ 54,128.00
Total expenditures	\$124,358.24	\$142,042.75
Extraordinary expenses	21,760.07	54,128.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$102,598.17	\$ 87,914.75
Net difference in cost of city for		
six months		(cr) 14,683.42
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$102,598.17	\$102,598.17

The above table, showing a decrease in the actual cost of Tucson city government of \$14,683.42, for the first six months of 1915, means that the saving for the year will be nearly \$30,000. To go further it means that the normal increase of ten per cent, amounting to \$10,235.91, will be saved and \$30,000 additional.

A PROFITABLE DEPARTURE.

That prohibition, even with the first six months as an index, has proven profitable to Tucson, there can be no doubt. The falling off in crime, the almost complete absence of fighting which so often resulted in felonies, larger receipts through

improved conditions, all shows that the law of compensation has not ceased to exist in spite of what some people who still favor saloons may say. Fines that came from arrests for fighting are twice made up by fines for violations of traffic regulations and ordinances, and there are other illustrations throughout the county and city government which bear out this contention.

There were 255 less arrests for drunkenness in the city of Tucson the first six months of 1915. The 1914 cost per arrest was \$12.50, which means a saving of \$3,187.50 from drunkenness alone, or \$6,375 for the year.

July shows a decrease and August shows four arrests for drunkenness. August, 1914, shows eighty-one arrests for this offense. Take these months of 1914 and you will find that the illustration of savings from drunkenness is low to what it will actually be when the year ends.

There is a constant monthly falling off of all of the elements which combine to make local government expensive.

There were thirty-one arrests for fighting in August, 1914, and none for the corresponding month of 1915.

READJUSTMENT OF BUSINESS.

With twenty-eight saloons removed from the trading life of Tucson, there came a readjustment of business to some extent, since many traders dealt directly with or depended upon the saloons for benefits, and others were injured by the existence of the saloons in the community.

The city license list shows that there were eighty-seven merchants in Tucson the first six months of 1914. On July 1st of this year we find there are 101 merchants. The number of Chinese stores has dropped from seventy-two to sixty-three, which is significant, since the Chinese stores depend largely upon the wage earner of the unskilled class who live in the vicinity of the store and are known to the merchant. He trusts them from week to week and makes up his losses by charging more for his goods. The laborer now finds that he has the larger field of the uptown stores open to him since his savings have increased, and many of them are now running monthly accounts with the large stores. So the Chinese store was, in many instances in the

city, closely allied with the saloon traffic and has suffered with the close of the saloons.

The highest number of licenses issued to peddlers during the first six months of 1914 was fifty, while but twenty-two was the high point for the same period of 1915. This is also a significant indication of better conditions among the poorer residents of the city. Peddlers flourish where hand-to-mouth conditions exist, but when laborers are saving their money the housewives look to the bargains in the uptown stores.

Hotels and rooming houses have increased from thirty-one to thirty-three, drugstores from six to seven, milk licenses from eight to nine, cleaning and pressing from nine to eleven and fruit stands from five to six. Two more bakeries are necessary to furnish the bread required.

The number of licenses for the sale of soft drinks has doubled. There are sixteen of these places where there were but eight last year. It is noticeable that the soft drinks are not so much in demand as they were immediately following the closing of the saloons, which indicates that the treating habit is gradually dying out or that people are find the wholesome water of the city refreshing enough.

Barber shops have increased from nineteen to twenty-five.

AMUSEMENTS AND PLEASURES AFFECTED.

The first half of 1914 there were fifty-eight pool tables in Tucson and the same period of 1915 there are seventy-five. The pool rooms are well patronized and all of them are openly conducted and orderly. Hundreds of young men who formerly lounged about saloons now find wholesome enjoyment in pool and billiard games.

There are eleven theaters in Tucson, four of them having been built this year. The total seating capacity of the theaters is 5,050, while the total seating capacity of those of the preceding year was 3,050. The license list shows four licenses for 1914 and seven for 1915. The attendance is very large even during the summer months. The increase in attendance was very noticeable following the closing of the saloons.

SAVINGS GO INTO HOMES.

A casual survey of the outlying residential sections of Tucson reveals what the official record of building permits confirms, that there are more homes being built than ever before. In order to show how the man of small means is now investing his money in a home, the table below shows not only the total number of building permits for the month, but shows the number where the structure cost \$1,000 or less. This comparison with the prior two years is convincing proof that the wage earners are building or improving homes:

	Year 1914		Year 1915	
	\$1000 or less	Permits	\$1000 or less	Permits
	Total	Tot.No.of	Total	Tot.No.of
	Number	\$1,000	Number	\$1,000
	Permits	or Less	Permits	or Less
January	12	5	33	22
February	11	5	25	20
March	15	3	35	27
April	17	7	27	20
May	13	5	23	17
June	21	7	46	32
July	16	7	15	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	105	39	204	145

In order that the illustration may be carried further, the following statement for the year 1913, when there were thirty-one saloons in Tucson, the limit allowed under the city ordinance, is given. The year 1913 was generally regarded as a more prosperous year than 1914, but just how prosperous it really was, compared with the first seven months of 1915, the following table is informative:

	Year 1913	
	Tot. No. Permits	Tot.No.\$1000 or Less
January	9	3
February	9	2
March	16	11

April	25	16
May	15	9
June	12	6
July	10	5
	—	—
	96	52

CRIME DECREASING RAPIDLY.

The rapid decrease of crime began immediately upon the advent of prohibition in Arizona, in spite of most adverse industrial conditions. The State was filled with vagrants, many of them worthy men seeking work, and every county and city was called upon to feed and help along this army. Private organizations have done more charitable work since the first of the year than ever before in the history of the State, and ninety per cent of those applying for this assistance came from other state. The local charitable work became very light, and in most places in the State fell off entirely, just as soon as the procession of unemployed travelers passed on or obtained work in Arizona.

In order to give some idea of the number of vagrants, the police records of Tucson afford an example of what almost every city in the State experienced the first few months of 1915. Those who fell into the hands of the police were, for the most part, of the class that is commonly known as the American tramp, but many were laborers who could not find employment. The following comparison will show the number of vagrants in the Tucson police station for the first seven months of this year compared with the same period of 1914:

Month	Year	
	1914	1915
January	73	160
February	22	52
March	2	53
April	12	41
May	3	16
June	0	15
July	4	11
	—	—
	116	348

The above indicates to some extent the burden which many Arizona cities had to bear the first half of this year in charitable work among the wanderers from the east who stopped off here and there in the State, all of them destitute and to be fed and clothed as they could get assistance along the way. This army of unemployed naturally increased crime, for many were either hardened offenders or were driven by sheer desperation to stealing. So the crime statistics which are presented below in this report are directly affected by this unusual movement of idle men through the State, and in considering the comparisons given, this element should not be lost sight of. Even though the vagrancy list was the largest it has been for years, crime has decreased at an enormous rate during the first seven months of prohibition. The following statement shows this conclusively, the record of the Tucson police department being used to illustrate it:

Month.	1914	1915
January, total arrests.....	138	206 (a)
February " "	102	75
March " "	97	88
April " "	110	143 (b)
May " "	112	93
June " "	143	56
July " "	104	79
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	806	740
Excess for vagrancy over 1914		232
		<hr/>
		508

(a) A general roundup of tramps was made by the police in January, 1915, resulting in 160 arrests for this offense.

(b) The large total for April, 1915, was due to fifty-one arrests made for violations of the traffic ordinance.

With the exception of January and April the 1915 arrests

each month have fallen off in Tucson, and this is true of the cities generally throughout the State.

The records showing the arrests for drunkenness in Tucson for the seven months of this year as compared with the same period of the prior year are satisfactory except as they bear upon the enforcement of the prohibition amendment. The Tucson records are used in the following statement:

Month.	Year	
	1914	1915
January	33	18
February	29	19
March	60	14
April	64	23
May	85	13
June	74	3
July	60	13
	<hr/> 405	<hr/> 103

During 1914 there were a large number of arrests for fighting and disturbing the peace, which offenses were directly attributable to liquor but docketed under other headings. These offenses have fallen off to none for month after month.

Tucson has a restricted district known as the Alley, for fallen women. A monthly fee of \$5 is collected by the city from the women living there. Examination of the number of receipts for this payment issued for the seven months of 1914 and the seven months of 1915 from January 1st to July 31st, shows that there was a monthly average of forty-one women in the Alley for that period of 1914 and an average of thirty for the same period of 1915. These figures are given in further confirmation of the direct alliance of the traffic of liquor and the traffic of human bodies.

PINAL COUNTY

The total arrests in Pinal County for which persons served time in the county jail at Florence numbered 171, of which 33 were

made by the city marshal of Florence. Of this total 48 were county arrests for drunkenness and 21 city arrests for the same offense. Seventeen of the arrests were for murder or attempt to kill. Compared with the same period for 1915 we find no murders nor attempts to kill, and 114 less arrests in the county, including the county seat, Florence. The following table affords an interesting comparison:

	Disturbing Peace.		Vagrancy.		Drunk'n's.		Assault.		Murder.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
City of Florence	3	1	9	3	21	5	1			
Pinal County	30	6		6	48	6			17	
	<u>33</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>—</u>

There were two arrests for violation of the prohibition amendment, one of the accused parties receiving a suspended sentence and the other now awaiting the action of the grand jury. As in all counties the total arrests actually made do not appear as the jail records simply show those actually committed by the justices of the peace or the superior court.

Although every county in the State shows decreasing number of murders, Pinal County's record compared with the 1914 period is perhaps the best. The loss in earning power of seventeen men at \$3 per day by the week is \$18,564. The cost of prosecution, placing the cost of each at \$500, amounts to \$7,500. So when we apply our method of giving prohibition the benefit of the decreased cost per arrest it can be readily seen that the sum arrived at upon this basis hardly represents the actual credit which is due prohibition. The per capita cost of arrests in Pinal County was \$61.30 the first six months of 1914. With eighty-six less arrests the saving was \$5,271.80 the first six months of 1915. The following table gives the amount that prohibition is charged with in the increased tax rate:

		Prohibition	
First six months of:	1914	1915	
Cost of sheriff's office.....	\$8,460.08	\$6,846.64	Credit. Debit.
Decrease for the year.....			\$3,226.88
Cost superior court.....	4,851.60	4,572.03	
Decrease for year			559.14
Miscellaneous:			
County jail	192.60	110.00	

Casa Grande jail.....	100.00	4.30	
Sonora Town jail.....	705.91	212.87	
Ray jail	900.98	147.51	
Decrease for year.....			2,849.96
Cost of justice courts.....	4,299.78	3,275.27	
Decrease for year.....			2,049.02
Cost of constables	1,800.13	1,733.00	
Number of saloons.....	25		
Including Florence	6		
Tot'l receipts, licenses saloons	7,500.00		\$7,500.00
Refund unexpired licenses.....		2,116.27	
Per capita cost arrests.....	61.30		
86 less arrests at \$61.30.....			5,271.80
County tax rate .....	.615	.74722	
Increase for 1915.....		.13222	
Increase due to prohibition...		.00000	
Due to other sources.....		.13222	
Due to road bonds.....		.05195	
Taxable wealth, 1914, \$24,255,612.94.			
Taxable wealth, 1915, \$25,231,432.99.			

Pinal county issued \$150,000 of road bonds last year but failed to levy for interest and the portion of redemption funds necessary, so the levy this year is for two years. The taxable wealth of the county increased \$975,820.95 in 1915, returning to the county \$7,242.73, almost making up the loss from liquor revenue. It is evident that the public welfare departments did not cause the increase in tax rates in Pinal County this year, but, on the other hand, show a falling off in cost which would warrant a decrease, taken in connection with the increased taxable wealth.

All places formerly occupied by saloons are rented in Florence and elsewhere in the county, and the general appearance of the county seat and the mining camps is greatly improved. The efficiency of labor in the Ray, Superior and other camps is very marked, since a great number of Mexicans are employed who formerly lost a great deal of time due to drink. Accidents have decreased, families are better provided with food and clothing, and altogether there is a vast benefit apparent on all sides.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Santa Cruz, a border county, with Nogales as the chief center of population, naturally does not afford an opportunity for favorable comparison of conditions under prohibition. While the sheriff

may exert his best efforts to prevent traffic in liquor, the task is a heavy one owing to the city's location on the international border line, with the settlement on each side of the border divided by but a street's width. With saloons running wide open on the Mexico side of the street and people going and coming as usual there is not only the chance for smuggling liquor but there is nothing to prevent anyone from crossing the border and filling up on booze. The records of arrests do not represent the condition applied solely to Nogales and Santa Cruz County, but rather shows the old conditions even though the saloons in Nogales are closed.

The total arrests for drunkenness through the sheriff's office the first six months of 1914 was twenty-eight and for the same period of 1915 the total was twenty-five. In the city of Nogales there were seventy arrests for drunkenness by city officers for 1915. There were fifty-one arrests by the sheriff for violations of the prohibition amendment which shows that he is making an effort to suppress the liquor traffic. Prior to January 1, 1915, there were ten saloons and one wholesale house in Santa Cruz County. The total arrests for 1914 was ninety-four and for 1915, 161.

The total number of criminal cases docketed in the superior court was nine for the first six months of 1914 and sixty-two for the same period of 1915.

The total cost of the sheriff's office for six months naturally increased from \$2,716.50 in 1914 to \$3,075.55 in 1915.

Although the revenue from seven saloons and one wholesale liquor house was lost, the Nogales tax rate was reduced from \$0.008551 in 1914 to \$0.0083 in 1915. The number of police and guards was four for both periods.

There was an increase of \$584,179.91 in valuations in the county in 1915, yet the tax rate for county purposes increased 22½ cents. Of this increased tax rate the portion caused by the loss of revenue from liquor licenses is shown below:

	1914	1915
Taxable wealth	\$6,374,524.07	\$6,958,603.98
Tax rate	1.15	1.375
Increase in tax rate .....		.225
Increase due to loss of liquor revenue .....		.00474
Due to other sources .....		.22026

YAVAPAI COUNTY

After a strenuous fight to stop the sale of liquor, Sheriff Joe Young has the situation well in hand in Yavapai County, and it is now one of the cleanest counties in the State. There were sixty liquor licenses issued in Yavapai County in 1914, and the wets did not submit kindly to the innovation which put these saloons out of business forever. The people of the county had their eyes opened to the moral benefit of prohibition at the Frontier Day celebration this summer when 10,000 people visited the exercises and sports and not a drunken man was to be found among them. The sheriff's office and city police had no trouble whatever, and the condition was so marked that even former adherents of open saloons became convinced of the benefit which had come to the people generally. The statement was made by Under Sheriff Marks that \$10,000 will be saved this year in the sheriff's office, and those figures are pretty well borne out by the first six months, which was as follows for the two years:

	First Six Months of	
	1914	1915
Sheriff's salary	\$ 1,833.33	\$ 1,833.25
Deputies, guards	5,658.87	3,293.00
Expense, supplies	2,998.85	3,119.82
Prison board	2,431.07	1,482.87
Miscellaneous	467.50	39.58
	\$13,389.62	\$ 9,768.52

There were 143 arrests in 1914 and 83 in 1915 for the six months. The per capita cost was \$93.63, and with 60 less arrests for 1915 the saving was \$5,617.80. There were 24 arrests for violation of the prohibition amendment, which returned \$2,165 in fines and cost about \$1,200 in the expense of sheriff's office, courts and justices. There were 20 coroner's inquests for the 1914 period and 13 for 1915. There were 16 divorce cases filed in 1914 and 13 in 1915. The inmates at the poor farm entered for the 1914 period numbered 87 while for the 1915 period but 51. The number of boys attending school was 1,200 in 1914 and 1,274 in 1915, and

the girls increased from 1,089 to 1,166. There are four new school districts this year.

Yavapai County has a bond issue of \$250,000 for a new court house. This year there was a levy for \$20,500 for bonds, requiring a rate of 4½ cents. The county rate in 1914 was 55½ and in 1915 it was 61 cents, an increase of 5½ cents, of which the bond levy was 4½ cents, leaving 1 cent as the levy for other purposes. The loss of liquor revenue of \$17,900 would require a tax rate of 3.8 cents, so 2.8 cents of this loss is admittedly made up through savings in the public welfare and other departments. Owing to the fact that fees were paid justices and constables in 1914 and salaries in 1915 the cost of justice courts has increased. There are five additional justice courts in the county in 1915. The usual comparison is of no value in this county as to justice court and constable costs. The cost of justice courts and constables doubled in 1915 due to the change from fees to salaries and the additional courts cost \$1,576.78 for six months. The fact that there were thirty-four arrests for drunkenness by county officers in 1914 and only six in 1915 shows that the additional cost was not due to prohibition. In fact, the most of the justice courts have had no cases of this kind; and the violations of the prohibition amendment returned nearly \$1,000 in excess of the cost of prosecutions.

The fact must be deduced from the foregoing that prohibition with its increment of \$93.63 for each of the sixty less arrests for the first six months of 1915 caused an additional saving of \$5,517.80 for that period and \$10,255.60 for the year at that rate.

CITY OF PRESCOTT

Prescott had more saloons in proportion to population than any city in the State, hence its recovery is slower. There are a number of former saloons still vacant. The city has a good, wholesome appearance, and the beneficial effects of prohibition are admitted even by many former saloon adherents. The arrests for the six months were as follows:

	1914	1915
Drunkenness	26	15
Vagrancy	16	7

Misdemeanor	48	22
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	90	44

For three months there were no inmates of the city jail, and if the condition improves as it has been going there will be no use for a city bastille in Prescott. The average monthly licensed women for the period was 26 in 1914 and 22 in 1915.

The total cost of the city government for the two years as given in the city budget is as follows:

	1914-5	1915-6
Actual expenditures	\$ 83,691.89	\$ 82,229.71*
Receipts other than gen-		
eral taxation	56,998.67	44,791.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Taxation to raise	\$ 26,693.22	\$ 37,438.71
Valuations	\$3,897,050.00	\$4,400,000.00
Tax rate .....	.75	1.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Taxes by rates	\$ 29,227.87	\$ 44,000.00

*Estimated.

It seems that \$6,561.29 in excess of the amount estimated by the budget is being raised for 1915-6 at the \$1 tax rate. The tax rate, it would seem, should be 85 cents for 1915-16. The base of valuations was raised from 75 per cent to 100 per cent. If the increase was uniform and the same amount of property was subject to taxation in 1915-16, there should have been \$4,871,312 in valuations, but there appears to be a loss of \$471,312 in shifting the base of valuations. This represents a loss of \$4,713.12 in revenue from taxation.

The per capita cost of arrests was \$48.78 in 1914-5, and with forty-six less arrests the saving is \$2,242.88. For the year at this rate the saving will amount to \$4,485.76. The loss of fines for the year will be \$1,502.42 upon the six months' basis of receipts, or \$6,702.42 with saloon licenses. The net charge against prohibition then is \$2,216.66. The proportion of the increased tax rate of \$1 due to prohibition is a trifle over 5 cents.

YUMA COUNTY

With 222 less arrests for all offenses, and only six cases of drunkenness, against 150 for the six months' period, Yuma County has felt the benefit of the prohibition amendment. There were nine arrests for violation of the amendment during the six months and fines aggregating \$1,086 paid by violators. There was an increase in the county tax rate of .417 this year, and the following statement will show that the increase was not due to prohibition.

First six months of:	1914	1915	Prohibition.	
			Credit.	Debit.
Cost of sheriff's office.....	\$8,341.81	\$8,620.59		
Increase for the year.....				\$ 557.56
Cost superior court.....	5,611.44	8,255.00		
Increase for the year.....				4,287.12
Number of justice courts.....	9	13		
Cost of justice courts.....	2,910.37	3,747.25		
Average cost nine courts.....	323.33			
Cost four additional courts....		1,293.32		
Comparison less cost of four additional courts	2,910.37	2,453.93		
Decrease for the year.....			\$ 912.88	
Fees justice courts and fines..	1,003.93	2,250.00		
Increase for the year.....			2,492.04	
Liquor licenses				6,840.00
Per capita cost sheriff's office	21.49			
Number of arrests.....	388	166		
Number for drunkenness.....	150	6		
Violations prohibition		9		
Fines for violations.....		1,086.00		
Number deputies employed....	3	3		
222 less arrests.....			9,541.56	
Fees clerk superior court.....	1,024.00	1,499.30		
Fees recorder	2,365.40	2,353.08		
Coroner's inquests	12	7		
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$12,946.48	\$11,684.68
County tax rates .....	.89	1.307		
Increase in rate .....		.417		
Due to prohibition .....		.000		
Taxable wealth, 1914, \$13,766,140.04.				
Taxable wealth, 1915, \$14,277,941.72.				

The items responsible for the increase of the tax rate are:

Court house bond interest	\$ 1,000.00
Visiting judge's expenses	100.00
Clerk superior court	100.00

Bailiffs	200.00
Interpreters	100.00
Jurors' fees and mileage	5,000.00
Indigent witnesses	100.00
Juvenile court	360.00
Assistant clerk board supervisors	300.00
Stationery	150.00
Expense board, traveling	300.00
Court house expense	750.00
Bounty on wild animals	3,250.00
County hospital, etc.	2,675.00
Ranger and other expenses	1,090.00
County attorney	350.00
Treasurer	250.00
New justice courts, increases	2,235.00
Interest, \$500,000 road bonds	27,800.00
	<hr/>
	\$46,110.00

The increase in taxable wealth returns \$6,740.40 for county purposes which about equals the loss of revenue from liquor.

The increased cost of Yuma County government is due then to increased operation and maintenance and public improvement undertakings, the latter making up the larger item of increase.

It is contended that the construction of county roads will result in increasing the taxable wealth of the county sufficient to make up this difference.

CITY OF YUMA

The 80 cent tax rate of Yuma remains the same this year. The valuation of taxable property was \$2,625,989.07 in 1914 and \$2,726,105.55 in 1915. The cost of the police department was less by reason of the number of police being reduced. There were three to four in 1914 and two in 1915. The police court records were not kept up until August, 1914, hence there is no chance for comparison of arrests. From May 18, 1915, to September 1, 1915, there were eight arrests. Most of the Yuma arrests are shown in the statement relative to Yuma

County. There were thirteen retail saloons and three wholesale in the city of Yuma.

SUMMARY OF THE SIX MONTHS OF 1915

The results of prohibition as shown in the foregoing pages leaves absolutely no question of the marvelous benefit that has come to Arizona in this brief period. I have dealt with the effect upon municipal government at great length in order to show that tax rates for 1915 were based not upon actual profit together with loss, but upon loss of revenue alone. The counties in making up budgets, estimated, without reason, when they concluded fines would be less. Instead they have increased from \$10,361.95 for the first six months of 1914 to \$12,391.20 for the first six months of 1915. The actual expenditures of the sheriff's offices of ten "wet" counties the first six months of 1914 aggregated \$112,917.35, while for the same period of 1915 it amounted to but \$106,534.87. Superior courts for the first six months of 1914 cost \$91,336.99, and for the same period of 1915 they cost but \$85,456.47. Justices courts, with over twenty additional courts in 1915, cost \$58,168.93 for six months of 1915 and \$57,815.11 for the same period of 1914. Fees were paid justices and constables in 1914 and salaries in 1915, which greatly increased the cost to counties. The fees returned to the counties have run far short of making up the difference in cost caused by the change from fees to salaries.

The increased tax rates in many of the counties are not justified by the first six months' cost of county government. In many the loss of revenue from liquor licenses will be more than made up at the end of the year. In some counties there was antagonism to prohibition, and that, together with the apparent disposition to increase rates in 1915 in order to collect enough money from taxpayers to tide over decreases to be made next year when campaigns are on for county offices, presented opportunities for charging prohibition with all the increased rates of 1915.

The final summing up shows that general conditions have improved immensely throughout the State during this brief period of six months, and under conditions following the sudden wiping out

of 444 saloons and wholesale houses handling liquor. The last six months will show a greater improvement if the same conditions prevail. But if people are allowed to ship liquor into the State for their personal use we shall soon return to the old conditions greatly aggravated by bootlegging and blind pigs. The bars will be dropped once more, and we will step back to worse conditions than before.

THOMAS K. MARSHALL.

Tucson, Arizona.

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